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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ISRAEL OFFERS DROUGHT AID ON ARID LAND FARMING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 May 86 p 21

[Text]

NEW YORK. — An Israeli official yesterday offered to place his country's expertise in arid-land farming at the disposal of African nations plagued by drought and famine.

Speaking to a special session of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, Mr Jon Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, said: "Israel wishes to share the fruits of its experience with the peoples of Africa."

Mr Kimche said more than half of Israel's territory got very little rainfall, conditions comparable with large parts of Africa, and its modern drought-management systems were internationally known.

"We are prepared to place our know-how at the disposal of Africa in developing suitable technologies for the reduction of drought vulnerability," he said.

Millions of Africans have suffered from drought-induced famine in recent years.

Most African nations cut off diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1967 war when Israel occupied part of Egypt on the African continent.

However, relations have been improving recently with some African states.

Mr Kimche said Israeli expertise was considerable both in agricultural achievements and in technical assistance. — Sapa-AP.

/9274

CSO: 3400/1953

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL ESTABLISHED IN NAIROBI

Nairobi THE DAILY NATION in English 29 May 86 p 4

[Text] A Council which will advise African parliamentarians on population and development was established at the All Africa Parliamentary Conference held recently in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare.

An Assistant Minister for Labour, Mr Kimani wa Nyoike, was elected the secretary-general of the council, which will be based in Nairobi.

Mr Nyoike, who was the chief executive of the conference, told newsmen yesterday that it was a success. It was attended by representatives of 29 out of 34 countries which still practice parliamentary democracy.

Nine observers from countries without parliament attended the meeting as well as representatives of 40 international agencies and organisations.

Mr Nyoike said the aim of the conference was to interest parliamentarians in population and development so that they could supplement their governments' family planning campaigns.

Representatives of 17 countries were elected to form the interim committee to manage the council.

The conference urged MPs to form national groups on population and development.

The Assistant Minister, who arrived recently from the conference, said MPs should be active in removing all the impediments that hinder family planning.

The parliamentarians also proposed legislation forbidding early marriages.

Mr Nyoike said a resolution was passed calling on Members of Parliament from various countries to organise themselves into parliamentary groups on population and development order to activate population policies in their own countries.

The first meeting of the interim committee will be held in Nairobi in August and all the 17 member countries will be represented.

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT--Foreign Minister Sten Andersson will make an official visit to Botswana on 25-28 August, at the invitation of Botswana Foreign Minister Gaositwe Chiepe. From there Andersson will continue to the Zimbabwe capital, Harare, in order to participate in the opening of the summit meeting of the nonaligned countries on 1-2 September. [Text]
[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 13 Jun 86 p 9] /9365

CSO: 3400/1976

CHAD

MINISTER DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION DURING BAGHDAD VISIT

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 26 May 86 pp 30-31

[Interview with Minister of Information Muhammad Isma'il; Baghdad, date not specified]

[Text] The National Front in Chad has become a reality. It was born after 10 agreements between the government and the opposition, and three agreements were signed with the opposition outside of Chad. We are eager to organize all the opposition groups within the National Front. However, even if Goukouni Oueddei remains the only opponent, the National Front is eager for him to come to N'jamena as a Chadian to share in leading the Front and to thwart al-Qadhdhafi's ambitions for the good of Chad. With these words the Chadian minister of information began his exclusive interview with AL-DUSTUR during his recent visit to Baghdad where he came as an envoy of his government and met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to discuss African concerns.

Muhammad Isma'il, Chadian minister of information, member of the political bureau of the National Union for Independence and Revolution, and a graduate of the College of Law and Political Science in France, talked with AL-DUSTUR about the current situation in Chad in light of the struggles now going on in the country. Here is the text of the interview.

[Question] How do you assess the situation in Chad in the light of present circumstances?

[Answer] To begin with, Chad is an African country that gained its independence from France in 1960 and was immediately confronted with internal problems. In 1965 the Chadians rebelled against the racist government of Francois Tombalbaye.

The Chadian Muslims who constitute 75 percent of the population and the Christians, 25 percent, sought social justice. The Muslims and Christians agreed to change the status quo, but the popular revolution abandoned its planned goals when Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi intervened in 1973. Perhaps the secret of the struggle for the country is the existence of uranium as well as tungsten, oil, and gold.

Al-Qadhdhafi got involved in the struggle for material reasons. His aim was to achieve regional ambitions by offering assistance. He tried to embrace the

Frolinat Front in order to realize his regional ambitions. And he tried to raise the Libyan flag in the Aouzou region and give Libyan identity to Chadians inhabiting Aouzou. As a result, comrade Hissein Habre became aware of al-Qadhdhafi's intentions to divide the Chadian people. The division became a reality when Frolinat, which was represented in the Northern Armed Forces Front led by Hissein Habre, split off to fight against the ambitions of al-Qadhdhafi who tried to take over the Frolinat Popular Liberation Front and against the people's armed forces led by Goukouni that were helping al-Qadhdhafi. He involved them in a secondary battle that had nothing to do with their desires for liberation and independence.

Since that time the struggle has been between the nationalist Chadians and the Chadians serving as agents helping al-Qadhdhafi. But after many of al-Qadhdhafi's helpers became aware of his aims, goals, and ambitions in Chad, they rejoined the Frolinat Front of the Nationalist Movement. However, the failure frightened al-Qadhdhafi and he hired a group of mercenaries who occupied the city of Faya Largeau in northern Chad.

[Question] Did al-Qadhdhafi intend to annex a part of Chad or [only] to impose control?

[Answer] Al-Qadhdhafi wants to occupy all of Chad. Comrade Hissein Habre, on the other hand, wants to liberate all of Chad territory occupied by al-Qadhdhafi and his mercenaries.

He seeks by this occupation to obtain the country's natural wealth. Another of his aims is to mobilize the Chadians to stir up civil strife and disturbances in the neighboring countries of Sudan and Nigeria and Central Africa. He dreams of a great republic under his leadership. His goal is like that of the Zionists who occupied Arab lands in Palestine and drove out their Arab inhabitants. It is exactly like what Khomeyni is now doing for the same purpose as that of his ally al-Qadhdhafi in attempting to occupy Iraq and create a republic under the umbrella of the Islam of Khomeyni who thought it up. Khomeyni, al-Qadhdhafi, and the Zionists are plotting against the independence of the developing countries in the third world with the help of the great powers.

[Question] To what extent was al-Qadhdhafi able to realize his dreams in Chad and what is France's stand on what is now going on?

[Answer] Al-Qadhdhafi dreams of gold the way Khomeyni dreams of Iraq. He cannot do anything decisive. But he serves colonial interests in the region and he promotes the spirit of rebellion and divisiveness among one people. Chad is the best example of that.

However, France may benefit from the wars now going on, especially in the developing countries and Third World. They may even serve imperialism and the major powers by, for example, the importation and testing of weapons. The result is a slowing of the progress of the developing countries and ultimately also helping imperialism to produce secret leaders who offer their services covertly, using and clothing themselves in big slogans like Islam and fighting America. These are men like Khomeyni and al-Qadhdhafi who have rendered important services to America and to all enemies of Islam.

[Question] Al-Qadhdhafi is fighting on many fronts. What do you think of his aims? How much truth is there in the claim that he is a madman? What is the nature of his relationship with America?

[Answer] I don't think al-Qadhdhafi is a madman. Rather, he is carrying out in the region a plan laid out for him, but it is complicated. America is trying to exploit its complexity to display him as a strong leader in order to use him to fight others.

Al-Qadhdhafi's importance as a tool of imperialism is the secret of his long survival in the Libyan government. He has served the imperialist plan. If he hadn't done everything that he did, he would have been gone a long time ago. I met him several times in Libya in 1982 at an unsuccessful conference that he arranged. I found him to be a deluded and complicated man. There is another similarly deluded person--Khomeyni. However, al-Qadhdhafi does not know [the limit of] his power. If he could see what his size really is, he would realize that he is smaller than small.

[Question] His war against America--what is behind it?

[Answer] It is a television war whose purpose is to strengthen his power as an Arab and to justify his support for Iran against Iraq. He took away the fuse of the explosive from himself, if only for the time being. He also seeks through it to distract the world press and to show himself as a revolutionary fighter against America while he is secretly allied with it and renders great service in the region on a variety of matters. In return, America wants to make him a leader in its own way by creating little [leaders] and spreading luster over them.

[Question] What effect do you think the Khomeyni--al-Qadhdhafi alliance has on the war against Iraq? What is America's stand on that?

[Answer] Their goals are different, but the purpose is the same. Both want to wage war and create civil strife to further imperialist interests and, consequently, they keep these two terrorists in their seats for a long time. Al-Qadhdhafi supported the Syrians in entering Lebanon and supported the opposition in the Philippines. He has groups called liberation movements. All of them are fictitious names of fictitious terrorist organizations. His goal is war purely for the sake of war. America benefits from the presence of these two eccentrics in the region and it throws light on them so that they can become more lustrous and fiery. They are America's willing tool in the region and are included in its long-range strategy. Al-Qadhdhafi has become a grievous obstacle in the path of the developing countries and is in the service of imperialist interests in the region. He is a first-class terrorist "painted with American paint."

[Question] How do you view the al-Qadhdhafi--Khomeyni strategic alliance against Arab Iraq?

[Answer] When newsmen asked Menahem Begin what he thought of al-Qadhdhafi, he said that he regarded him as one of our best allies; he does things as our

proxy that we can't do. He has done what the Israelis have been unable to do in the Arab and African area. He said: "Al-Qadhdhafi enabled us to gain time so that we could supply the formative elements of the state of Israel without cost."

The Chadian minister of information then went on to say: "Al-Qadhdhafi has attracted mercenaries to fight with Tehran against Iraq and he tried to recruit Chadians for this purpose!"

[Question] What is your view of the current situation in Chad?

[Answer] When Comrade Hissein Habre was asked his opinion of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi he said: "We will try to resist him at all costs. We will create for him a problem that he will have to deal with in Libya, and we will fight his occupation troops now in Chad. We don't want to get ahead of events."

[Question] What was the purpose of your visit to Iraq?

[Answer] I came to Iraq to strengthen relations between Iraq and Chad. There will be an exchange of ambassadors again following the closing of the embassies because of the war. I met with President Saddam Husayn and found him to be a calm, intelligent person who quickly grasped what I told him about our Chadian concerns. I am hopeful that the relations between our two countries will become stronger.

5214/12859

CSO: 3404/6

DJIBOUTI

RENEGOTIATION OF AIRLINE AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE DESIRED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 10 May 86 p 6

[Text] Air France has yet to be informed of a decision taken last week by Air Djibouti to renegotiate the commercial agreement which has linked the two airlines since September 1984. According to our information, this agreement is still being applied.

The Air Djibouti decision was made under a recovery plan for the company aimed at preventing it from a final crash-landing. The plan was drawn up by the minister for transport, Moussa Bouraleh Robleh, and includes among other measures the dismissal of the airline's general manager, Suleiman Elabe (brother of the minister for education, Mohamed Djama Elabe). According to a transport ministry official quoted by the Djiboutian weekly newspaper La Nation, the measure is justified by the fact that Mr Elabe had not carried out orders for certain staff dismissals by the April 15 deadline. He is also accused of bad management. Mr Elabe's predecessor, Daher Issa, was also sacked for incompetence shortly after the departure of the then transport minister, Aden Robleh Awaleh, for "health reasons."

Generally speaking La Nation speaks of the same errors of management as those set out in the report prepared by the Air Djibouti monitoring committee which was set up in January 1983 after a two billion Djibouti franc discrepancy was found in the accounts. There is one difference, however: the authorities are pinning the entire blame on Mr Elabe for the "unfavourable terms" for Djibouti in the agreement with Air France, whereby Air Djibouti renounced its rights to operate the Djibouti-Paris service in favour of the French carrier. According to our information, however, it seems that the acting transport minister at the time, Youssouf Ali Chiridon, accepted his share of the responsibility in signing the agreement.

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CSO: 3400/1970

DJIBOUTI

DETAILS PROVIDED ON DEPARTURE OF ADEN ROBLEH AWALEH

Dismissed From Ministry

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 17 May 86 p 3

[Text] After being expelled on May 9 from the politbureau of Djibouti's only political party, the Rassemblement Populaire pour le Progres (RPP), the former minister for trade, transport and tourism, Aden Robleh Awaleh, fled the country on May 12 for Ethiopia. He was accompanied by another member of the national assembly, Omar Elmi Khairah, who was elected in 1982, and before independence had been a senior member of the Front de Liberation de la Cote des Somalis (FCLS) which Aden Robleh headed after 1970.

[Commentary by] THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER: The decision to expel Aden Robleh Awaleh, who was a founder-member of the RPP and had been third vice-president of the party, since its formation in 1979, was taken at a meeting held at President Hassan Gouled's residence at Arta. This exceptional measure, the first of its type in the RPP's history, struck at one of the leading pretenders to the succession after the president's mandate ends in June next year.

Although he officially resigned from his ministerial office on March 30, 1983 for health reasons, Aden Robleh was in fact dismissed in the wake of a financial scandal which rocked the national airline, Air Djibouti. However he kept his party post as the head of state tried to cover up the affair. THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, which even before Mr Robleh's resignation had revealed his share of the responsibility for Air Djibouti's problems, was sued for libel. This month, however, Djibouti's semi-official weekly newspaper La Nation finally published a long article on the serious difficulties which the airline has experienced.

In spite of these setbacks Aden Robleh never stopped pursuing his supreme goal, to become President of the Republic. Being the best placed person of authority of Issa origin in the politbureau, and one of the leading figures in the fight for independence, he considered he had a legitimate right to succeed Hassan Gouled. For many years, however, he has come up against the ambitions of other politbureau members, notably the minister for foreign affairs, Mowmin Bahdon Farah, who is of the same clan (the Yonis-Moussa branch of the Abgals).

Last February Aden Robleh had a book published in Paris which was an implicit challenge to the president (see ION No 221). He also appears to have recently been trying to organise around him the armed forces officers who belonged to the FLCS (14 out of a total of 42, according to the survey "Djibouti: les Institutions Politiques et Militaires" which was also published in February by THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER).

The question now arises as to who will succeed Aden Robleh on the politbureau. Two names are being generally put forward: Moussa Bouraleh Robleh, minister for trade and tourism, and Mohamed Djama Elabeh, minister for education.

Bomb Attack

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 24 May 86 p 4

[Text] The former Djibouti minister Aden Robleh Awaleh, who fled to Ethiopia on May 12 in company with member of parliament Omar Elmi Khaireh and Lieutenant Houssa Houssein (commander of the Dikhil company of the Frontier Commando Group), is reportedly "detained" by the Ethiopian authorities at Ali Dar, a village some 15 kilometres across the border. His wife and children are also there.

Aden Robleh's hasty departure a few days after his expulsion from the politbureau of the ruling party, was caused by the opening of proceedings against him, implicating him directly in the bomb attack last January 14 on party headquarters, as the summit of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development was taking place.

[Commentary by] THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER: This information confirms that Aden Robleh, who had abandoned hope of succeeding to the presidency through the internal channels of the country's only party, had decided to seize power by violence with the support of officers formerly in his Front de Liberation de la Cote des Somalis. It was the confession of two of these officers which led the gendarmerie to Aden Robleh.

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CSO: 3400/1970

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

CHINESE AID--Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti's minister for foreign affairs, returned satisfied from his tour of Asia, China rescheduled Djibouti's debts due for repayment in 1986, as it has also just done for Somalia, and accorded it a new loan of 15 million dollars to build a 10,000-seat stadium. The Chinese also expressed interest in Djibouti's "free port."
[Excerpt] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 19 Apr 86 p 8]
/9274

CSO: 3400/1970

9 July 1986

ETHIOPIA

DEPUTY SIDA CHIEF TO SERVE AS FORESTRY ADVISOR

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 May 86 p 8

[Article by Peter Bratt: "SIDA Chief Advisor in Ethiopia"; first paragraph is DAGENS NYHETER introduction]

[Text] The deputy chief of SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] will in August become an advisor to the Ethiopian Government. He has signed a two-year contract, and will primarily be working with forestry questions and soil conservation. "Of course it is a difficult government, but at the same time I will have big possibilities for action," said Bo Goransson.

He believes that the new job will be exciting.

The idea did not come from the Ethiopian Government, but from SIDA. The Swedish forestry program in Ethiopia is the largest in all of Africa, and to really be able to maintain proper control SIDA considered it necessary to have closer observation.

The Ethiopian Government was originally doubtful about having a form of control so close at hand, but has now accepted Bo Goransson as advisor to the Minister of Agriculture.

Strong Criticism

Since the revolution in 1974 Sweden has many times been strongly critical of the policies of the tough communist regime. On several occasions during the so-called red terror of the 70's the former chief of SIDA wanted to stop the aid to Ethiopia.

SIDA has also been critical of the methods of the large relocation program from north to south Ethiopia. Six hundred thousand people have been moved, often with violence and aggression against the population.

In September of last year the government suddenly decided that the people should be concentrated in large cities. In a couple of months the moving program was ordered to begin.

Private grain trading is prohibited in Ethiopia. Previously it was difficult to control, but now it is practically impossible. The farmers no longer dare to produce for private sale, and the result is reduced production in a country which in 1986 is estimated to require one million tons of grain in food aid.

Reduced Support

SIDA therefore decided on Friday to cut back support to the agricultural sector from the present 32 million to 20 million.

"We are critical and this is our way of showing it. At the same time we think it is better to give this money, which is tied to a number of projects, than not to give it," said Bo Goransson.

Last year Ethiopia received 250 million kronor of Swedish aid money. The fixed country amount was 115 million, and 135 million was for catastrophe aid because of the drought and famine, which is estimated to have cost one million human lives despite a massive international aid effort.

War

The population of Ethiopia is 42 million, and the land is worn out and eroded and deforestation has been extensive. Continued drought, erosion, rapid population growth and civil war in the provinces of Eritrea and Tigray confront Ethiopia with continuing difficult problems.

The government refuses to admit that a civil war is going on, and will only speak about "bandits." Despite heavy pressure from the United States last year to enter a cease-fire in order to enable distribution of food, the government refused.

The goal is to set up a communist system with the Soviet Union as the model.

It was planned that the Swedish aid for this year would be increased to 175 million kronor. The decision on the program for movement to the cities caused the government to cut the amount to 130 million to show its displeasure.

Bo Goransson will not work with agricultural questions, but with forestry questions--from planting to logging--and with the soil erosion problems in Wollo Province.

According to Bo Goransson it is not yet clear who will replace him.

9287

CSO:3650/122

ETHIOPIA

VILLAGIZATION REPORTEDLY CONTINUES IN SHOA

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 26 May 86 p 12

[Text]

SEVERAL hundred farmers, a pick in hand or mounted precariously on makeshift scaffolding, spend their Sunday in this central Ethiopian village under an unrelenting sun building their future homes.

Ethiopia's "villagisation" programme, under which some 30 million previously dispersed rural dwellers are to be moved to centralised equipped settlements, may have been officially suspended because of the rainy season — but it is proceeding apace here in Shoa province south of the capital, Addis Ababa.

Work to build houses in the new settlements continues on the numerous public holidays when peasants are freed from the tasks of cultivating their fields, said an employee of the Agriculture Ministry.

So far slightly more than three million people in southern Ethiopia have been moved to the new villages. Western critics say the programme has involved some forced resettlement and was timed without concern for

the planting season.

Critics have also expressed concern that the villagisation scheme is a first step towards collectivising Ethiopia's agriculture.

But Ethiopian authorities deny this, arguing that the villagisation plan will provide services and infrastructure to independent peasants and allow for more rational use of the country's fertile land.

They also rejected criticism which links villagisation here to similar, unsuccessful programmes in China and Tanzania, saying the Ethiopian project was building on the experience of the earlier experiments, notably by avoiding imposing economic constraints such as the collectivisation of land or livestock.

The programme here in Shoa province also appears to be trying to avoid problems caused in other areas where the villagisation was carried out too quickly.

An Agriculture Ministry official said the rhythm of the Shoa relocations was being kept below planned levels.

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MOZAMBIQUE

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 25 May 86 p 2

[Article by Zephania Ubwani]

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE, a land of many rivers but victim of drought and floods, may soon lessen her dependency on the erratic weather which had caused much havoc there this decade.

In the Southern Province of Maputo, with long history of poor agriculture and hard hit by drought recently, the government has embarked on ambitious projects to utilise river waters to raise agricultural productivity.

The largest of the projects is at Corumana in Moamba District some 100 kilometres northwest of Maputo, where an Italian consortium is involved in the construction of a giant dam intended to irrigate some 200,000 hectares of farms.

The 1.5 billion/- construction project is still two and a half years to be completed. The dam would have a dual purpose: To fight drought and at the same time control another scourge in the area — floods.

Construction of the Corumana dam across river Sabie, started in early 1983 and is undertaken by an Italian consortium, called Caboco. The dam is expected to cover nearly 80 square kilometres and will have the filling capacity of some 1.3 billion cubic metres of water. Sabie river originates from South Africa.

Moamba District officials say some 200,000 hectares of farmland in Sabie-Inkomati plains have been earmarked for to find

out which crops would thrive most in the area.

It is not easy to imagine how the Sabie-Inkomati plains and the entire Moamba District will look like when the giant dam starts pumping water across the fields in what would be a modern irrigation scheme in the country.

But certainly for the 90,000 peasants in the area, it appears there could not have been another option to improve their agriculture and salvage them from the vagaries of weather — droughts or floods.

It is true the recent drought in Mozambique and the entire Southern Africa has drastically reduced agricultural produce, resulting in famine never seen before and disturbed socio-economic development of the people.

But the Corumana area and the entire Moamba District are known to be leading in the cultivation of maize, potatoes, vegetables and cotton in the past, while livestock keeping was another economic activity for the peasants.

By last week, one could see cotton growing in the wild, obviously from abandoned farms. The entire area also has patches of land that seemed to have been cultivated in the far past.

Much of the economic decline in the area started during the Portuguese colonial rule, says, the Moamba District Administrator (District Commissioner), Nhundzwane Bila.

The Portuguese are said to

have invested much in terms of agriculture in Central Mozambique due to favourable climate, although now even in this 'favoured' region, agriculture is also on the decline.

The central and north-western parts of the country, on the other hand, proved so productive that the colonial rulers could not seriously consider the drought prone south.

But there was more than that. Most of the people in southern provinces had been lured to go and work in South African gold mines rather than tending their own shambas. Others sought employment in towns and thus depriving the rural areas of their labour force.

Moamba and neighbouring Magde Districts, which would also benefit from the dam waters, border the Transvaal Province of South Africa — the hub of mining industry.

Migration of labour to South Africa, deliberate neglect by the colonial rulers and the recent climatic disasters have combined to hamper development programmes in the area.

"At least every family has one of its members working in South African mines, so most of the people here are women and children", said Bila, the District Administrator.

The completion of the dam would thus not only raise agricultural production in the area but could also attract people away from going to work in the mines across the border.

That may be a difficult task and will certainly depend on the successful take-off of the new agricultural scheme which is geared to boost food and cash

crop production.

Crops to be introduced would mainly be those whose production had slumped over the years. They include tobacco, cotton, maize and other cereals, potatoes and vegetables for consumption by the peasants and for sale in Maputo and other towns.

According to the District Administrator, the peasants had already been briefed on the 'big project' in the pipeline and some had been moved out of the areas earmarked for irrigation fields.

Corumana Dam would also control floods which had devastated crops and killed livestock in southern Mozambique just like drought. In Moamba and neighbouring districts, for instance, the devastating drought which prevailed from 1970 to 1983 were followed by two successive seasons of floods (1984 and 1985).

Mozambican government officials are optimistic that the giant project would take off successfully although it needed serious commitment on the part of officials and peasants to make it pay the projected dividends.

There are several reasons why South Africa — which is ten kilometres away from the dam site — would not be happy about the multi-million dollar project.

In the first place it would make the people of Moamba and neighbouring districts produce their own supply of food and reduce dependence on South Africa. Secondly, money to be accrued from cash crops may discourage some of them to go in search of work in South Africa.

The dam borders the Kruger National Park in South Africa, and there are already fears that animals in the park would mig-

rate to the other side of the border in search of drinking water and pastures.

An almost similar dam project in progress is at Pequenos Libombos, some 40 kilometres west of Maputo. The 80 million dollar project co-financed by the Italian Government and the African Development Bank (ADB), is geared to raise Maputo City water supply from the present 70,000 cubic metres of water a day to 130,000.

Libombo dam, whose filling capacity is 500,000 cubic metres, is built across Umbuluzi river originating from neighbouring Swaziland.

Mozambican National Director of Water Affairs, Lopez Pereira, said water from the dam to be completed by the end of this year, would be used to irrigate farms and generate hydro-electric power. The dam would also control floods which occasionally sweep the area.

The two projects were among those visited by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, during his recent state visit to Mozambique early this month.

For the Moamba and Magde Districts and the entire Maputo Province the two projects will lessen their dependency on the erratic weather and therefore raise their farm productivity which had drastically gone down due to droughts and floods and lack of certain facilities.

For Mozambique, the successful take off and implementation of the dam and irrigation projects will go a long way to lessen the country's dependency on her powerful neighbour, South Africa, which had all along strived to strangle Mozambique both economically and politically.

MOZAMBIQUE

INHAMBANE GOVERNOR ON DROUGHT, OTHER ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 May 86 p 3

[Text of interview with Jose Pascoal Zandamela, governor of Inhambane Province, by Custodio Inacio, in Inhambane on 18 April 1986; first two paragraphs are NOTICIAS introduction]

[Text] Jose Pascoal Zandamela, governor of Inhambane Province, told NOTICIAS recently that the food situation in the province is still cause for concern in 37 localities in 6 of the 12 districts in this zone of the country. In fact, according to the governor, about 440,600 people still face serious problems of hunger because of the drought. This figure includes more than 1,100 children, most of whom are orphans, and more than 35,500 people displaced from their native areas because of actions by the armed bandits.

In an interview granted to NOTICIAS and DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, the governor of Inhambane discussed such topics as the strategy for the economic recovery of the province; the political-military situation; exploitation of the agricultural, livestock, mineral, forest and fishing resources; marketing of cashew nuts; the implementation of the order of the day: "A hectare of cotton per family"; international support for the various projects in education, health, transportation and communications; and the maintenance of socialist legality.

Question: Inhambane was and still is one of the zones victimized by the drought. Compared with the years 1980, 1981 and 1982, the situation seems to have improved. Governor, could you fill us in on the present situation and what lines of direction the government has taken and is taking to solve this problem?

Answer: Inhambane Province has, in fact, been drought-stricken for about 7 years. Today, in effect, we can say that the situation has improved considerably, particularly in the rural areas, because the rain has been falling with some regularity for the last 3 years. However, the famine cannot be said to have been overcome. We are still concerned about the situation, particularly in 37 localities in 6 of the 12 districts in the province; basically, in Govuro, Vilanculo, Mabote, Funhalouro, Massinga and Panda districts, where we currently have about 440,600 people seriously affected by the famine, including more than 1,100 children, most of whom are orphans, and also 35,500 people who were driven from their native areas by the action of the armed bandits.

Hence we have drafted a directive for small projects, which has been approved by the Provincial Assembly and which basically contains six lines of action for the economic and social rehabilitation of the province. These lines of action include agriculture and livestock farming; here we are mobilizing and encouraging the people to expand the acreage under cultivation in all the favorable zones, giving priority to drought-resistant crops. Then we are developing efforts to rebuild the livestock, principally the cattle herds, which have been decimated by the armed bands, and to breed pigs and rabbits. We are engaging the energies of the people and the social centers in overcoming the problems of hunger in the schools, hospitals and other places. The second line of action is ship construction and repair, principally fishing vessels, because this will also contribute to alleviating the problem of supplying food to the people, with some emphasis on the urban zones. These ships will also serve as cargo and passenger vessels.

As the third line of action, we are planning to improve the housing in the communal villages in the more secure zones, to establish a more stable and productive population. The fourth and fifth lines of action are in the social area, namely education and health, to restore the health stations and maternity centers as well as the schools, which have been damaged by the armed bandits. We are initiating a project to rebuild and to build new health posts, maternity centers and schools. For example, this year we are planning to restore 10 health stations, some of which have already been erected. The sixth and last line of action is in the area of transportation and communications, basically the recovery of cargo vehicles damaged by the armed bands.

We have made a study of the zones most suitable for agriculture, to define the areas for integrated regional development, based on a satellite survey conducted in 1979: areas such as Chimunda, in Govuro District, Macovane, in Inhassoro District, Panharra, in Vilanculo District, Chiunze, in Massinga District, Chinjinguire or Nhanombe valley, in Homoine District, and others, where we currently have projects under development with the collaboration of international organizations. We have worked in the green zones to promote the cultivation of vegetables and fruits in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe, to alleviate the problem of hunger in these cities. Private farmers who have some resources are being identified and included in the planning of the areas under cultivation, to create a better relation between these farmers and the enterprises through which the provincial government will lend them support, in accordance with the directives of the Fourth Congress. We have held three seminars on agriculture, in which we diagnosed the problems and drew up some guidelines.

People Participate in Combating Armed Bands

Question: Along with the drought, there is the phenomenon of armed banditry. Could you inform us about the participation of the public in combating this scourge?

Answer: We would say that the situation of hostilities is troubling, although we have won significant victories in Inhambane province. We do not feel there is much reason for optimism in this area, because the struggle against armed

be very large but which will be of great significance to us because it will promote fishing activity. It will be headquartered here in the provincial capital and will have stations all along the coast, particularly in Inhassoro and Vilanculo, and later in Membone, Govuro District.

Regarding hydrocarbons, this is a project for which the central agencies are responsible, in principle; our obligations involve guaranteeing the security of the zone of the project, organizing the workers, creating the political and union framework. These actions, which are our responsibility, are being carried out and we think everything is being done to implement the project.

Cotton Growing and Marketing

Question: Inhambane Province has a commitment with respect to surpluses, including money crops, particularly cotton and cashew nuts. In the cashew nut marketing campaign that ends on 31 May, Inhambane Province should contribute 5,000 tons. Governor, would you tell us about the prospects for achieving the cashew nut quota, as well as the actions to implement the order of the day: "A hectare of cotton per family"?

Answer: Inhambane Province has a quota to meet in this cashew nut marketing campaign: 3,000 tons for the PEC [Central State Plan] and 2,000 for the territorial provincial program. As of today (18 April), we can say with satisfaction that the PEC quota and that of the provincial territorial plan have been exceeded, because we now have about 5,500 tons at the processing plant, without counting the cashew nuts that are still awaiting delivery from the districts. We expect to achieve 6,000 tons, and if we don't do even better, it will be because of various problems. It is no surprise to us to achieve 6,000 tons, because at one time Inhambane was already producing about 20,000 tons; if it has been impossible to produce this much since 1980, it has been because of weather problems and the action of the armed bands. Where it was impossible to harvest cashew nuts yesterday, it is possible today. We have organized ourselves in provincial and district commissions, not only to promote marketing but also to encourage the planting of new cashew groves. These commissions have, in fact, undertaken a more positive effort than in previous years; by this, I mean that issues of organization have also been more influential this year than in prior years in achieving the goal, but it is also a fact that this year has been better than prior years in terms of production.

Regarding the cotton crop, we are developing a broad mobilization program, starting with the Provincial Assembly deputies themselves and other individuals at various levels. In the present 1985/1986 campaign, we have already planted 500 hectares in cotton and if we could not do better, it was because, on one hand, the province was greatly affected by the drought and all our efforts were concentrated on the production of food; on the other hand, there were also certain problems related to seed, for which the province is not solely responsible. But now we want to expand this activity, carrying out the directives of the People's Assembly, the directives of our party and government. Of the 500 hectares planted this year in cotton, 214 are in the state sector and 286 are in the cooperative and family sectors.

banditry is situational and Inhambane cannot say it is doing better when there are other zones in the country which are deeply troubled with this problem. It is certain that the action of our Defense and Security forces, together with the people's efforts, have brought about important changes, in our favor. At this moment, we have made travel secure for the entire length of National Highway No 1 in the province. We have lines of communication with all the districts by land routes; finally, we have areas where the population now feels actually at peace, but since the problem is situational, the struggle is still continuing. We are intensifying activities for the patriotic education of the masses, particularly young people, to sign up for SMO [Compulsory Military Training], through surveys and education in primary and secondary schools and among the general public in the communal villages and in the cities. We are intensifying the training of the people at all levels.

In just 18 months, many new communal villages have emerged as the result of the resettlement of population groups in secure areas of the province, where they now have areas parceled out for production. Production is combined with the defense of the country, the defense of their homes, farm plots and families. Thus the situation has improved, but armed banditry continues to concern us; we cannot disarm ourselves. We cannot relax our guard, so we must take continuing action in defense of the country, promoting close ties between the people and the defense and Security forces, so as to insure coordinated action for the total and complete eradication of armed banditry, not only in Inhambane Province, but throughout the country.

Exploitation of Forest and Fishing Resources

Question: Governor, Inhambane Province is rich in agricultural, mineral, forest and fishing resources, as well as hydrocarbons. What has been done to date in the exploitation of this wealth?

Answer: Within its 80 kilometers from the coast to the interior, Inhambane Province has forest areas with woods and some working sawmills. In the past, there were many sawmills, about a dozen, almost all of which were destroyed by the armed bandits. Based on a plan approved by the provincial government, we are proceeding to rehabilitate six sawmills, including a parquet manufacturing plant (PARMOL). We will certainly face many problems with this restoration--lack of parts and materials essential for the maintenance of the machines and so on--but we determined that these six would be the ones which we should maintain in the province. By way of illustration, this year we have a goal of 4,500 cubic meters of logs and 2,500 cubic meters of cut lumber. Considering the effort which is being expended, we want to achieve and exceed these goals, using these figures as the base. We have also planned to reforest 50 hectares and this program will be continued annually so that the trees which are cut down will be replaced, to insure that there will always be lumber, there will always be fire wood available from our forests.

With regard to fishing, we are proceeding with the rehabilitation of shipyards in Vilanculo and the city of Inhambane. We are arranging for ship builders to do the repairs. A project is now under study and in an advanced stage of implementation (the documents have already been signed) for the installation, for the first time in the province, of a fishing association, which will not

In June, we are going to begin parceling out [seed], after we have educated the people about the difference between cotton growing in our country today and cotton growing yesterday, in the colonial era. Cotton was certainly considered one of the crops that symbolized the exploitation and oppression of our people; for this reason, it is important to [explain the difference] before we begin the work of mobilization, and this is what we are doing. At this time, along with the mobilization, we are taking action to increase the amount of seed available to us, to insure the timely distribution of seed to the people.

Thanks to International Community

Question: Governor, the international support for various of the country's economic development projects is very well known. Inhambane Province is no exception. Your Excellency, would you like to comment on the support from international agencies to regional development projects in the province?

Answer: Within the scope of the small projects, we have planned for a few more than 50 principal objectives; these objectives were approved by the Provincial Assembly in its next to last session and they include the consolidation of some projects initiated in prior years, as well as the initiation of other projects in various areas for the economic and social recovery of the province. Most of these objectives pertain to agriculture, livestock farming, drinking water, fishing and improved housing. We must emphasize the support of various international agencies. In fact, we should take this opportunity to express our thanks, for instance, to the EEC, which has even agreed to undertake an integrated development project in several zones of the province and is currently engaged in various activities from Vilanculo to the north. We are going to sign agreements very soon with UNICEF, also for regional rehabilitation in the center of the province. Cuso-Suco, of Canada, headquartered in the city of Maxixe, is in the water resources area and is developing very important actions for the rehabilitation of the zones affected by the drought, in the center and south of the province. The Christian Council of Mozambique is doing very important work, particularly in Homoine and Panda districts. The World Union of Lutheran Churches also has a very important program of support to the family and cooperative sectors in some of our districts, such as Homoine and Morrumbene. The ADB has also lent its support to the state, cooperative and family sectors. [We mention the] UNDP and WFP, as well as an Australian nongovernmental organization known as AID ABROAD, which is working in four areas: agriculture, health, fishing and water.

Other organizations and countries have manifested their interest, offering their ideas, as in Japan's case. Others have lent support to the efforts of the province to carry forward the small projects, basically along the major lines that we have defined as basic objectives for a determined period.

Health and Education

Question: Now that we have discussed the economic area, would you please tell us about the social area: education and health--and we might include transportation and communications, which play a major role, both economically and socially.

Answer: As we have said, education and health, together with transportation and communications, constitute important directions for our work and are defined in our directives for the basic lines of the small projects. We are working particularly on organizational support for the education sector, on the mobilization of the people to see the school as their own and not something foreign in their midst, so the school will be integrated with the people and the people will be integrated with the school, to insure that the school itself actually constitutes a base for the people to assume the power. We are undertaking the most varied actions, both in the construction of infrastructures and in the rehabilitation of those which are not in usable condition. We are outfitting some health units, with the support of international organizations that work with us. We are working to spur production to combat the famine in these locales. Regarding transportation and communications, each year, with the support of the central agencies, we arrange to acquire spare parts, from inside the country and from abroad, to rehabilitate our highway transport fleet. At this time [telephone communications] are really inadequate, particularly the urban and interurban systems. The equipment is quite old and, up to now, it has been impossible to replace it. The central switchboard, for example, which was designed for 400 instruments, now serves more than 900 telephones in the urban system, which aggravates the situation.

Leading Role of the Party

Question: In the context of all these actions, the party has obviously played its preponderant role. Would you please talk about the role of the party in mobilizing the workers and the public to carry out the actions described above.

Answer: For us, the party is, in fact, a leading force in the government and the society, and we can say that our party organs in the province are functioning normally in the present phase of development of the country. The provincial, district, area and local committees and the base organizations, which are the cells, have generally been functioning regularly, although in certain locales the cells have not been functioning for some time. Every year, the Provincial Committee approves a plan of action for the province and the party apparatus is guided by this plan, which is broken down into monthly and weekly programs. At the end of each month, we take an accounting of the work of each department; we evaluate in percentages--a quantitative and qualitative evaluation--and we also promote socialist competition, to stimulate the comrades in their work.

Other action by the party is linked to the support and dynamization of the mass democratic organizations, as arms of the party which should be active and should serve as nurseries for future party members. At the rank-and-file level, at the level of the area committees and the Provincial Committee, there are periodic directives to support the work of the ODMs [Mass Democratic Organizations] and socio-professional associations, particularly in their organizational aspects, and also to assist in drawing up small projects to create bases for the economic-financial independence of these mass democratic organizations, to combat hunger and to bring in funds for the functioning of the party organizations themselves, not expecting that these funds will be supplied by the party. In the government administration, we use our party militants who are in the state apparatus, the companies and factories to influence the workers to carry out the plans that have been defined for each year. We are

also expanding our actions for the training, placement and enlistment of cadres and supervising the cadres attending the party schools; we have a provincial school which can take 80 students and we have already conducted more than 40 courses to date. From year to year, we have felt that the experience with this school has been more and more substantial, more significant and more encouraging, so this year the Provincial Committee has determined on a number of courses to be conducted. This year we are including refresher courses for many of those who have already spent several years or months in these party training institutions.

Defense of legality

Question: Governor, do you perhaps have anything to add regarding the life of the province; for instance, regarding its development?

Answer: I could add details about maintaining the defense of legality at the province level. It is general knowledge that our society is going through difficult phases, in some cases characterized by violence, by blackmaketeering, by speculation, by disrespect for the laws, situations which often create a climate of unrest and lack of respect by the citizens. We understand that our actions should include efforts in this area. For this reason, we have a committee in the Provincial Assembly for the protection and upholding of the laws, which works closely with the government structures and promotes the education of the masses, the education of the workers and the public in general, working side by side with the Defense and Security forces, the police forces and judicial institutions, so the workers, the public will be increasingly aware of the laws that protect the citizen, that protect our people. We want the citizens, armed with this knowledge, to make use of these laws to insure peace and tranquillity for all, justice for all, security for children and adults.

Within this framework, we have developed various contacts to mobilize the neighborhoods, districts and localities; we have also held two provincial seminars, one devoted basically to questions of defending and upholding the law. We have sought to promote action to curb injustices, even unintentional, in the companies which have kept workers on for several years without any evaluation; to educate the militia which man the control posts on the roads and bridges; and, above all, to discuss and improve the system of selection and enlistment of the militiamen, because it is our understanding that idle and unproductive individuals should not be militiamen. They should either be workers in companies or rural producers--anyone who has a proper livelihood and is not seeking to live off the effort of others, off the property of the people.

The other seminar which we held was specifically devoted to the area of registration and identification, to educate the citizen to maintain vigilance at the registration posts, to avoid infiltration. We also want to expand the network of registration posts for the zones which are currently more secure, so as to reduce the distance that people travel before encountering a registration post.

So we feel that these actions are useful in protecting and upholding the law. We are making an effort to expand, consolidate and develop such actions, creating stronger and better relations between the people and the Defense and Security forces, so that they can work together to alleviate the problems confronting us in many sectors of economic and social life.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAJOR GRAIN STORAGE COMPLEX INAUGURATED IN CHOKWE

Governors Attend Ceremony

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 May 86 p 1

[Text] The largest complex of silos yet constructed in the country for cleaning, drying and storing grain, capable of handling the [drying] operation at a rate of 20 tons per hour and with a storage capacity of 10,000 tons under optimum conditions for preservation, was inaugurated last Saturday in Conhane, Chokwe District, by Governor Francisco Pateguana, in a ceremony attended by the GDR ambassador in Maputo and Mozambican Agriculture Minister Joao Ferreira, among other officials invited to witness the presentation and the startup of operations.

Built within the framework of the cooperation accords between Mozambique and the GDR, the silos now inaugurated in the most productive area in the south of the country are the first of their kind to be installed in a rice processing unit and will, in the future, represent a significant reduction in rice losses during the processing and warehousing operations.

Constructed with the most sophisticated and modern building techniques, with totally automated systems, the silos will have basically two functions: drying or rice and other grains and storage for a year or longer, according to needs. The cost of construction and installation was about 270,000 contos, with \$4.5 million financed by the GDR for the purchase of equipment and the payment of foreign manpower, and 90,000 meticals to cover Mozambique's expenses.

The technicians and officials connected with the project estimate that, among other advantages, the installation of the silos will mean a reduction in the rice losses of about 30 percent "that we experience annually with problems arising in the harvesting and warehousing, and will also enable us to store the grain under less humid conditions," said a source linked to the sector.

The GDR specialists who have been here for about 4 years overseeing the installation reported that the silos were built in accordance with the most modern standards of technology; they assured that this model of silo has a long useful life.

The ceremony inaugurating the silos took place in mid-morning in Conhane; it was led by Governor Francisco Pateguana, who was accompanied by the GDR ambassador, agriculture Minister Joao dos Santos Ferreira and General Fernando Matavele, military commander of Gaza Province.

The cutting of the ribbon was followed immediately by the formal presentation of the instructions; Helmar Kormer, director of the company responsible for installing all the silos and complementary equipment, and Joao Mosca read the respective documents of presentation and acceptance.

This was followed by a tour of the facilities, during which the Mozambican party witnessed a trial run of the processing.

Next came the presentation of awards to the outstanding workers. The German specialists were awarded "Socialist Labor" and "Best Worker Collective" medals, according to the custom in their country, while the Mozambicans received "Xiroco" radios and lengths of cloth, as is our custom.

The inauguration festivities, to which students in areas schools and the general public were invited, ended with a fellowship luncheon, during which the Mozambican officials and GDR diplomats exchanged words of praise and congratulations on the development of cooperation.

To Promote Food Production

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 May 86 p 8

[Text] The region of Conhane, a little less than 2 dozen kilometers from the seat of Chokwe District, in Gaza Province, is considered the largest rice producer in the group of almost 10 agricultural enterprises in the zone; for this reason, it was "privileged" to have the first silos of this kind in the country installed there. Joao Mosca, general director of the agricultural enterprises in that district, said it was "very useful" to have the silos located in the area so that, in the future, they would permit the development of other small industries related to livestock production.

He said that although it was premature to discuss the possibility of installing these industries, considering that grain production has not yet reached levels that would justify it, the great immediate advantage of the silos is that the impurities removed during the cleaning process can be used for animal feed.

The GDR technicians connected with this large-scale undertaking for the drying and storage of grains said that during the process of cleaning the products (rice, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans and other grains which may be processed here), the system installed in the silos makes it possible to channel the impurities automatically to each outlet terminal according to their worth.

In this way, three grades of impurities are selected out, from dusts to husks and grains of the type of cereal being cleaned. The first two kinds of impurities are currently considered completely useless (although the second--husks--could come to be used in the production of fodder) and the third is considered useful for animal feed, particularly poultry feed.

The achievement of any of these goals, one of which--the utilization of the useful impurities--does not seem to require any major investment, depends essentially on increasing grain production in the Conhane region and throughout Chokwe District.

Admitting that all the agricultural units must make a greater effort from now on, Joao Mosca feels that the full use of the silos' capacity to extract greater quantities of useful impurities can only come about "when there is more rice and corn. Then we can think about providing more livestock feed for the entire area surrounding Conhane," he noted,

Until this comes about, the useful impurities will not be available in large enough quantities to meet the needs of other livestock producers outside the Conhane agricultural unit itself.

In Gaza, Verb Is 'To Do'

Speaking during the luncheon, Francisco Pateguana, governor of Gaza Province, declared that the people throughout the province must begin to conjugate the verb "to do." "Now we must begin to say: 'I did, I am doing, I will do' and forget about the verb 'to talk' from now on." Pateguana declared this as he announced that the agricultural and grain production programs will have priority and that the development effort from now on will be to keep the silos in continuous operation, and this means more grain must be produced to be stored.

Francisco Pateguana said that Conhane must continue to be the model for grain production and promised that the government will lend all the support possible and necessary to enable the zone to produce an abundance of food and to make Chokwe the "Granary of the Country."

Up to now, the growers consider the Conhane region as the largest rice producer in the entire group of farm enterprises in Chokwe District; in the future, efforts will be concentrated on making the zone produce the best quality of the grain.

A characteristic of the silos installed in Chokwe is that that they can store any type of grain under the best conditions of humidity. They can also hold various type of grains at the same time; that is, each silo or group of silos can be used to store rice, corn or other products.

In times of abundance, the silos have a capacity to dry 30 tons per hour, which means that if the rice processing plant operates at the same capacity, by the end of a work day, 240 tons of rice will be available for consumption.

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MOZAMBIQUE

MABOTE EXPECTS POOR HARVEST RESULTS DUE TO SEED DELAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 May 86 p 3

[Text] The district of Mabote, located in the northwestern part of Inhambane Province, does not anticipate positive results to be accrued during the current harvest, owing to the late arrival of seed. This fact caused the seed received in the district to be distributed in only three of Mabote's eight localities.

In an interview granted to our correspondent, the administrator of Mabote, Alberto Ngovene, disclosed that it was only in the headquarters-localities of Massengue and Chitanga, where seed was distributed, that the population managed to sow it on the ground. However, there are no prospects for a good harvest, owing to the lack of rain. Corn, sorghum, bean and peanut seed was distributed, as were machetes, hoes, and axes, to the population of those localities.

The Mabote administrator claimed: "Because the seed arrived late, it was impossible to distribute it to the population in the localities of Maculuve, Tanguane, Zimane, Papate, and Jofane, so that they might carry out the planting, owing to the great distance separating them from the headquarters, combined with the lack of transportation."

In view of this situation, the administrator of that district said that the population of the six localities which did not produce in this agricultural campaign would even have to rely on food assistance for their survival. Although there was a lack of rainfall during this campaign, he noted that if it had been possible for the seed to arrive early in those localities, the situation would have been different.

On the other hand, considering the improvement in the district's military situation, the administrator of Mabote remarked that the population is still making an effort to raise cattle and small species of animals, as well as engaging in beekeeping.

30 Communal Villages Created

Regarding the process of organizing the population displaced from its areas of origin because of the drought and the activity of the armed bandits, on sites

with conditions favorable to the activities of agriculture and livestock raising, administrator Alberto Ngovene noted that there are currently 30 of the communal villages in the district, housing a total of nearly 40,000 inhabitants. Seven of these rural communities were created during the period preceding the drought and the armed bandits' activity. He stressed the fact that, although they had been attacked and destroyed several times by the armed bandits, the population did not abandon them.

The administrator of Mabote cited the lack of water as one of the leading problems affecting most of the villages. He said that, in some instances, the population is forced to travel long distances in search of that precious liquid.

Alberto Ngovene emphasized: "We have mobilized the population in the areas in which the water tables are not very deep, so as to dig open wells aimed at overcoming the water shortage. This has had a positive effect."

He also mentioned the persistence that the population of Mabote has shown in fulfilling the instructions from the party and state. In fact, the administrator of that district remarked that, in view of the lack of transportation for removing the cashew nuts marketed primarily in Maculuve and Mechico, the transportation of this product is carried out by the population on foot. Moreover, he added that the population has participated in opening up new trails to allow for a connection between the district headquarters and all the localities. Alberto Ngovene also commented: "The people's endeavor for opening up new access routes, using axes and machetes, is well known."

In the area of combating the armed bandits, he stressed that, in Mabote, those evildoers find not shelter, and the military situation is considered to be under the control of the Armed Forces of Mozambique. Administrator Alberto Ngovene claimed that the population has provided considerable backing to the defense and security forces, when it detects any enemy movement anywhere in the district. To illustrate his claim, Alberto Ngovene said that, when there is enemy movement, this information is circulated from one village to the next, until it reaches the defense and security forces, which take the necessary precautions.

2909

CSO: 3442/235

MOZAMBIQUE

WATER WORKS, CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN NAMPULA AT STANDSTILL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 May 86 p 3

[Text] A few days ago, in Nampula, the first extended consultative council meeting of the Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water [DIMAC] which for 2 days had prompted directors and agents from the sector's enterprises, as well as guests from other provincial directorates, to reflect on the problems affecting the construction and water agency, which are having a negative effect on the other sectors to which that enterprise must render services, came to a close.

Those participating in the debates stressed that many projects run by the water and construction enterprises are at a standstill, owing to the lack of construction materials.

They claimed that this shortage also includes both native and imported production materials, which has caused a difficult financial situation for those enterprises.

For example, the DIMAC director informed the consultative council that, "For 6 months, DIMAC has not had cement for distribution, and as for wire netting, paint, and other materials, we have not received anything to date."

The DIMAC director remarked: "We are already in a critical financial situation that has forced us to resort to our own transportation in order to procure wages for the workers."

The director of STEIA, an enterprise engaged in the repair and rendering of technical assistance for heavy machinery, claimed: "For over 2 years, STEIA has not received any imported material, and hence has survived thanks to its purchase of stalled machinery, extracting from it some parts to be used to repair other machines."

He reported that 12 machines have already been repaired during the first quarter of this year, using that system. Last year, the number exceeded 50.

The statement made by the director of the Cement Enterprise was the one most awaited because the entire consultative council was waiting to find out the reason for the virtually complete lack of cement produced in the Nacala factory.

The Cement Enterprise director reported that, "The cement factory has been hurt by the irregular supply of electric power and by internal breakdowns of equipment."

Concerning the latter point, the director announced that, "Starting on 15 May and for a period of 4 months, the factory will be under repair and inspection; which will force even greater restrictions on us in supplying cement to our clients." He admitted that the goals for the first quarter of this year had not been met.

A guest from the Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture said that the lack of cement for building new schools is jeopardizing the slogan of the National Education System, claiming "no student under a tree, no student sitting on the ground."

He added that this problem is posed more in the cities than in the districts, because in the latter the education agency has turned the old brick primary schools into secondary schools, and has built others out of wattle and daub, with the aid of the community, for primary education.

The guest from the education agency commented: "This problem is particularly serious if we consider the fact that, starting next year, the students attending fourth grade will not receive a diploma, but will remain in school until they reach the seventh grade, as the National Education System requires. And the question arises here: Where will the new entering students have classrooms if construction is virtually at a standstill?"

During the debate period, according to AIM [Mozambique Information Agency], the issue was discussed by the provincial director of construction and water, Clemente Mavila, who began by explaining that the fundamental reason for the lack of conventional construction materials "is that the few financial resources that the country has available do not allow the construction sector to be prioritized." He gave a reminder that the current priorities are defense, education, and health. However, he expressed the view that construction is critical, because "all over the world, construction and agriculture constitute the mainstays of any country's investment."

Clemente Mavila also discussed the Nacala Cement Factory, often referred to in the debates of the consultative council. He said that this factory's installed capacity is 90,000 tons per year. "However, since its founding it has never attained that figure, not even 60,000 tons."

The director commented: "The maximum amount that has been achieved, according to the statistics, is 45,000 tons, during 1979. Since 1981, it has never attained that tonnage again."

According to Clemente Mavila, the causes of the gradual drop in production "are the internal organizational problems, the short supply of electric power to the plant by the Nacala Power Plant, the fact that much of the equipment is old by now, and, basically, problems involving spare parts for the maintenance

of the factory's fleet of trucks, which carry coal, limestone, clay, and other materials necessary for making cement."

According to that official, the parts most needed are tires and batteries, because "without batteries the dump trucks do not operate."

Director Mavila told AIM that the main priorities of the Nacala Cement Factory are the 1,000 tons per month that must be supplied to the consortium that is renovating the Nacala-Entre-Lagos railroad; remarking: "There must not be any shortage there, because these are international commitments that our country has assumed."

He noted that, following the consortium, there are Integral Construction of Nampula, with 460 tons of cement per year; CETA [Structures, Leveling, and Asphalt Building Company], with 750 tons per year; the Cuamba Hydroelectric Power Plant, with 500 tons; and also Integral Construction of Cabo Delgado and Niassa which rely on this factory as well.

He said that the executive councils of the cities and districts, as well as the education and health agencies, and the small civil construction enterprises are also entitled to cement; but with the factory's current production capacity, they are never even considered.

The provincial director of construction and water stressed that ceramics is the only sector operating without major problems. He claimed that there are three ceramics factories in Nampula, that in Nacala being the best of them, with a monthly production of 120,000 bricks.

Director Mavila commented: "Concurrently with this, there are small craft ceramic facilities producing fired brick to enable the villagers to improve their housing conditions"; adding: "Where there are problems is in lime production, although the province has a great deal of limestone."

He noted that the largest lime production unit is located in Corrane, nearly 60 kilometers from the city of Nampula, which has been closed owing to the armed bandits' activity.

He observed: "It is necessary to rely heavily on these local production materials, because there are no sure prospects for conventional materials, especially the imported ones."

Moreover, the main objective of the extended consultative council meeting was "to mobilize the local capacities for the production of construction materials," which is possible in Nampula because several craft units have already been formed, with experience in this work, requiring "monetary backing, the reason for the failure of some of them," as one reads in the summary of the meeting.

2909

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MOZAMBIQUE

SMALL-SCALE FARMING ENCOURAGED IN NAMPULA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 May 86 p 1

[Article by Rogerio Siteo]

[Text] A new method of work has been introduced in the agricultural sector in Nampula in the course of this farm season. The Provincial Agriculture Office, in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the provincial government, is implementing what is known as the Family Sector Development Policy. This new measure simply involves the mobilization of the peasants to raise the production indices, and it makes certain state and private enterprises responsible for providing material support, including improved seeds and chemical products used in farming, if required, for specifically determined areas, our reporter learned from the DPA planning official.

The family sector is that which has contributed most to farm production and marketing in Nampula. This year it will again rank first in the production of profitable crops, in particular cotton, although the levels will not be very high because of neglect on the part of the state sector, with rather limited areas planted due to the war, which has spread into the most productive zones.

The family sector area controlled by the Provincial Agriculture Office through its staffers is estimated at 800,000 hectares. In this area, a whole range of food products, grain and cotton above all, is produced.

According to the planning official at the Provincial Agriculture Office, the gaps left by the state sector, which is increasingly fragile, will certainly be filled by the family sector with the introduction of the development policy set forth for it by the provincial government, even if fabulous results are not achieved, mainly in corn, cassava and cotton.

The development policy does not involve just state enterprises, but private ones too, in particular the Joao Ferreira dos Santos firm, and rather positive experience has been achieved. The enterprises and firms were assigned specific regions where they are responsible for the distribution of seeds, land preparation, and chemical products for use against farm infestations, if needed. In some cases, the markets will be determined by the enterprise or firm in charge of an area. "We have moved on from mere mobilization to more aggressive action in family sector production," this official said.

State Sector

The state sector should reach 80 percent of the planned goal during this farm season, which is obviously rather positive. Although this is true in comparison to earlier years, this goal, given the present farm situation in the province, is quite insignificant, because the farm areas in the state sector have declined by about 50 percent in recent years, due to the war.

Only 6,000 hectares are expected to be cultivated, as the overall figure for the state sector. Contrary to what is happening in the family sector, production is virtually paralyzed in a large number of the areas in the state sector, some of which are of strategic importance to production in the province--Malema, Ribaué, Moma and Meconta.

The planning official at the Provincial Agricultural Office said that the situation has been aggravated by the fact that the workers have to be transported to the fields in trucks, which are the targets of enemy action. On the other hand, the manpower in this sector is very vulnerable, with the numerous rumors circulating about the existence of bandits serving to paralyze production for weeks.

In order to deal with this situation or at least to reduce its negative effects, the provincial government has decided that the state agricultural enterprises should be concentrated in the areas where there is the least threat to production. In this way resources are being rationalized, and some few areas are achieving acceptable production levels.

"Militiamen have been trained for each enterprise, and they guarantee security while at the same time participating in the productive process. This experiment has proved quite successful, and it is thanks to it that the province has not yet seen the collapse of the state sector."

It is important to note that the sabotage actions of the armed bandits in the farm sector have had their principal effect on the profit-yielding crops, cotton above all, because of its strategic importance to the country in bringing in foreign exchange. The bandits destroy state farms, intimidate the people who produce the cotton, and at the same time force them to raise other products which are not compatible with the cultivation of cotton.

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MOZAMBIQUE

MANIOC CULTIVATION URGED TO FIGHT DROUGHT IN VILANCULO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 May 86 p 3

[Text] Vilanculo was (and still is) the reference point for the critical phase of the drought in Inhambane Province. This district, like those of Mabote and Govuro, is still suffering the effects of that natural disaster.

But Vilanculo was not only the district cited many times by the native and foreign news media because of the fact that it is the bridge at which the stricken population and all the support sent to the drought victims in the northern region of Inhambane Province converged. It was there that the food products, clothing and other donations of support have been channeled, because of the facilities that it has, with easy access by sea and air.

Realizing that the native and international backing are not sufficient, the provincial party and state agencies in Inhambane were soon forewarned of the need for the population victimized not only by the drought but also by the armed bandits' activity to resume farm production, for its subsistence. One of the instructions issued by those agencies related to the need for introducing drought-resistant crops, such as manioc.

The fact is that this instruction was reiterated among the populations of the Vilanculo, Gouvuro, and Mabote districts. On the collective or family farms, there is already a sizeable production of that crop.

However, this fact does not pose a problem for increasing the manioc growing, because the population, which has personally experienced the scourge of the drought, engaged itself without reservations in planting manioc on its farms, taking precautions in the event that there should again be a lack of rain for agricultural production, which would make possible the use of manioc as an alternative food.

The responsibility for carrying out the increase in manioc production is borne by the agricultural agencies which must send manioc stakes to that region for its plantations.

This work was assisted by the party and state district agencies, mobilizing the population for production, the results of which are evident at present.

However, it is important for this activity not to be confined here, because manioc production must not be limited only to certain locations in those northern zone districts of Inhambane Province, but must extend to all locations.

In order to achieve this, the agricultural sector must continue, in each campaign, to supply manioc plant stakes to the districts of Vilanculo, Govuro, and Mabote.

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MOZAMBIQUE

NEW HYBRID COCONUT PALMS TO PROMOTE ZAMBEZIA COPRA PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 May 86 p 2

[Text] The introduction of hybrid palms into the Madal enterprise's coconut production areas and in others located in Zambezia Province will give an impetus to copra production in this part of the country in the near future. The experiment, under way at the Inhangulue Station nearly 16 kilometers from the city of Quelimane, already constitutes a significant step toward the implementation of the method, not only in the country, but also in Southern Africa, by the International Oil Seed Plant Institute.

According to Madal's agronomical engineer, Paulo Monteiro, the introduction of this type of hybrid palm tree among those in existence on the Zambezia coast and those of Malaysia already involves an area of 1,400 hectares.

As that technician noted, the work done by the Madal enterprise necessarily entails replanting after the felling of old palms. In this regard, it is known that the 1,400 hectares filled with the hybrids represent an area equivalent to 16 and 10 percent of the area to be exploited and the one to be replanted, respectively.

Although some difficulties are present, the experiment as well as the implementation of this agricultural technique by the Zambezia copra producing enterprises, as in the case of the Boror Company, are viewed with a certain amount of optimism regarding an increase in production.

Hybrid Palms Offer Larger Production

Paulo Monteiro disclosed to our reporter that the hybrid palms, in addition to reaching the gestation age very quickly, have a production capacity three times larger than others. "Therefore, we expect more copra production during the coming years," he added.

As our reporter could observe, most of the hybrid palms, in their first year of production, are loaded with coconuts.

The harvesting of coconuts from this type of palm is another advantage, because their height facilitates the task of the worker on those plantations.

The experimental hybridization station, located approximately 16 kilometers from the capital of Zambezia, now constitutes a guarantee of the Madal enterprise's agricultural development.

At the aforementioned station, which has an area of 9 hectares (hybridization zone), a difficult job is being performed to crossbreed the Mozambican and Malaysian palm trees. To accomplish this crossbreeding, the Mozambican palms which fertilize those from Malaysia, through pollinization, thereby producing the hybrids, are located in staggered fashion in the hybridization zone.

Paulo Monteiro added: "To perform the final work for this crossbreeding, we castrate the male gametes on the Malaysian palms. For the present, we do not fear any disease that could upset the development of the palms."

2909

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MOZAMBIQUE

FISHING SECTOR DEVELOPMENT TO BE CENTERED ON CHICOA BASIN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 May 86 p 3

[Article by Benjamin Faduco]

[Text] The Cahora Bassa Lagoon fishing development project which is currently under way has as its point of departure the Chicoya Basin, located about 60 kilometers upstream from the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Complex (HCB). It will serve as a new focus of economic development to be added to the vast potential offered by the soil and subsoil resources of the province of Tete, including the abundant water resources found in the largest artificial lake on the African continent. In the first stage, begun 3 years ago, the Chicoya Basin project has essentially involved various types of support for the numerous traditional fishermen in the region, who had previously been doomed to pursue to an activity providing a precarious living.

In the coming years, the exploitation of the fishing resources of the zone will result in the establishment of new fishing complexes along the basins which make up the lake, in other words the ravine basin and the Chicoya, Magoe, Zumbo, Karinde and Messengueze Basins. Currently, about 470 traditional fishermen are receiving support from the Small-Scale Fishing Unit Office located in Chicoya. This support involves sales to them of consumer products such as corn meal, rice, sugar, soap, salt, oil and other items, as well as incentive goods including clothing, radios, oil stoves, thermoses, wraps, bicycles, etc. Fishing equipment is sold to the fishermen as an investment. Further plans call for the implementation of the second and final phase of the undertaking this year, which will radically change the face of the region, and with it, the life of its inhabitants.

Established in 1983, the Fishing Combine located on the right bank of the Cahora Bassa Lagoon in Chicoya was the first experiment of its kind in the region in the economic exploitation of the fishing resources to be found there. Although in the first years of its existence, its only premises were some small shacks built of zinc sheets, the Small-Scale Fishing Office Unit which directs the growing Fishing Combine is now different in appearance. It represents the beginning of the better future to which we all aspire.

Direct production is not its task, for the Chicoa fishing unit has focused its efforts on mobilizing the many traditional fishermen scattered throughout the 560 square kilometers of the fishing basin.

Last year, the second of the combine's existence, it had already succeeded in mobilizing and organizing about 260 fishermen in small units. This task was not an easy one, Abraao Pira Bau, director general of the Fishing Combine, admits.

Now, after 3 years, the Chicoa Basin has about 470 traditional fishermen organized in small groups distributed throughout the various working zones.

The Chicoa fishermen's groups are not yet cooperatives, but are fishing zones in which the combine has now won the confidence of the fishermen through the incentives offered them. Cooperatives as such will certainly be the logical outcome of the growth of the small groups of fishermen who are still today working individually.

Pilot Project for the Region

The implementation of the first work in the final phase of the fishing combine established in Chicoa, scheduled for this year, will make of that locality a pilot project lighting the way for the subsequent development of the entire Cahora Bassa Lagoon region.

This work, for which budget financing has not yet been arranged, will involve the building and installation of major economic infrastructures, including an ice factory and an electrical-energy plant, the building of a water-collection and treatment station and a small docking port, ship-repair workshops and installations for the drying and other processing of fish, among other substantial projects.

The implementation of this large undertaking, which is to be begun later in this year, will be added to the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Complex. It should be noted that all of the equipment for the construction and installation of the cooling system, the electrical-energy network and the small water-collection and treatment station is already in Chicoa.

The managers of the combine and the HCB have already met to discuss details pertaining to the realization of this final stage of the fishing complex. This meeting focused attention on the matter of estimating the cost of the work to be carried out.

Parallel with this, work on the building of masonry houses for the 68 workers employed by the office unit at present is already under way in Chicoa. It is being carried out by a construction brigade belonging to the combine itself.

The first two houses built by this brigade are already in use. One is occupied by the director general of the complex and the other by two foreign technicians, a Portuguese citizen and a Chilean, who work for the combine.

They are prefabricated houses, each with four bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bathroom, as well as a spacious veranda. The two houses were built on a small rock elevation less than 100 meters from the edge of the lagoon. Immediately opposite are two small islands which make the site a pleasant location for living and relaxation.

Three other buildings of real brick are being completed at the same site. They include two separate houses of the two and three-bedroom type and a duplex with eight rooms, four on each side. This last dormitory-type building is intended for the use of single workers.

This same brigade will also build a dining room in the course of this year. It will also serve as a social center for the Chicoya complex. The productive area of the fishing center is located in the lower part of the zone, while the residential area is in the upper part. The two areas are about 1000 meters apart.

At the same time, the Chicoya fishing complex is developing as the only population settlement in the zone, since the hamlets lie along a line about 10 kilometers from the lake.

Operation of the Combine

The approximately 470 traditional fishermen included in the combine are distributed in six fishing zones, which lie along the length of the Chicoya Basin, specifically in the zone at that site and the Nhantymbsa, Chipalapala, Nhambando, Manherere and Muambazana zones.

Except for the fisherman in Nhambando and Manherere, who deliver their fish to the combine already processed, the fishermen in the other operational zones deliver their product still fresh.

The Small-Scale Fishing Office Unit has two vessels, with a capacity of 3 and 5 tons of freight, respectively, for collecting the fish from the different catch zones.

The Chicoya fishing unit sells salt to the fishermen who process their own product. The average monthly requirement is 10 tons of salt.

The director of the complex said that serious difficulties have been encountered recently in supplying these fishermen with salt.

The condition of the roads between Sofala and Tete has affected the deliveries of salt not only to the fishermen in Chicoya in particular, but to the entire province of Tete generally, as well.

The fishermen in the region continue to use their dugout canoes in their work. Each of these vessels can carry three men and about 150 kilograms of fish, on an average.

Net fishing is the predominant technique used throughout the Cahora Bassa Lagoon. Trawling has not yet been introduced in this region, since there are

still numerous obstacles found at different depths in the lagoon, including submerged trees and other detritus. The maximum depth is 157 meters and the average is 50.

Trawling nets cannot be used for fishing in the lagoon waters until a hydrographic survey has been made and the necessary markers have been put in place to delimit the areas where this technique can be used. The lagoon still has no markers, either for fishing or for navigation.

The fact that this technique is not yet being used does not prevent the fishermen from achieving satisfactory results. It will suffice to note the gradual increase in production to illustrate the results of the steps the Chicoa combine has already taken in only 2 years of productive activity. In the course of 1984, the combine produced about 250 tons of fish, and in the following year it produced the encouraging total of 270 tons.

The production goal for this year calls for 400 tons of fish. Between January and March the Chicoa fisherman produced 80 tons.

Considering the type of vessels used and the difficulties encountered in obtaining certain materials, it is no exaggeration to say that fishing activities are developing satisfactorily in Chicoa.

In the initial stages of the combine's activities, the fish was transported by just one vessel with the capacity of 3 tons. This unit was called the Schenga, the name of one of the numerous species of fish found in the lagoon.

At the beginning of this year, yet another vessel was added for the transport of products to the fishermen and the collection of their catch. This vessel, also motor-powered, came from Beira and was given the name Chungulumo, another of the fish species found in the lagoon.

The Best Fish

The lagoon is inhabited by 22 species of fish which have been properly identified to date, including the tasty variety known locally as the pende. This species has already won a reputation not only in the province of Tete, but in other regions of the country and even neighboring territories, as well.

Along with the pende, there are other species, notable among which are the limnotrhissa-miodon, a sardine which is native to Lake Tanganyika, which was introduced into our lagoon from the neighboring Kariba Dam Reservoir in Zimbabwe.

Experiments to establish the extent of the reserves of this species were very encouraging, our reporter was told by the director of the Chicoa complex. This variety is caught by fishing with nets at night, a technique which requires great experience and expertise. With a view to the future commercial exploitation of this species and others, the complex has a vessel equipped with apparatus for detecting schools of fish. It was named the Pende, after the finest species of fish in the lake waters.

Its crew is headed by a Chilean fishing technician whose task it is to train the Mozambican personnel who will be responsible for the exploitation not only of the sardines in the lake, but other species as well.

The species abundant here also include the swordfish, known locally as the n'tchene, which accounts for about 70 percent of the fish population of the lagoon.

Other species include the clarias, known in this as mulamba, the zambezenze sinopontys, locally known as n'kolocolo, the mormyrus, known in the region as nhanda, and the alestes, known as the m'bele, among various others.

Marketing the Fish

Various problems exist in connection with the marketing of the fish in the settlements in the interior of the province of Tete, as is natural for an activity which is still developing.

In a first phase, all of the fish caught in the Chicua Basin was sold by the provincial enterprise for this branch, the PESCOM. However, this practice proved inefficient, at least for this stage.

In order to deal with the problem of the great fish shortage experienced even in the regions nearest the lagoon, it was agreed at a meeting held by the PESCOM and the Chicua Combine that the latter would sell the product directly, at least in the zones within its geographic sphere of influence.

The fact is that since there is no PESCOM outlet in the region, it would not make much sense for it to have a monopoly on marketing, particularly in the zones where the combine has a direct influence.

However, since production and marketing are two separate activities, it is to be hoped that the PESCOM will in the future assume the role of intermediary, although this need will only make itself felt when the combine has reached its full production capacity.

With a view to satisfying consumer needs ever more completely, the fishing combine will also undertake the catching of fish, although structurally this is not a priority in this phase.

Fishing as such will only be undertaken by the combine using the Pende, while the other two vessels will be used exclusively for transporting supplies to the fishermen and collecting their catches.

The fish processed directly by the fishermen is immediately turned over to the trade circuit when it is received by the combine. The fish received fresh are processed at the combine, using the sun-drying process.

When we visited the complex, we observed an experiment in preserving fish by smoking. This small experiment, the results of which have not been utilized as yet, was supervised by the Chilean fishing technician working there.

If this experiment proves successful, this technique may be used together with drying, since smoking is regarded as economically costly, and thus has had limited positive results.

The smoking system offers the advantage of speed, and it does not depend on weather conditions. It takes only 48 hours for the fish to be properly processed and ready for marketing.

Be that as it may, and also despite some obvious difficulties the young fishing complex is still facing, one thing is certain. The project is proceeding steadily, and the Chicoa Basin will certainly continue with every passing day to become a beacon whose light will gain in intensity, shining radiantly over this region, and farther still.

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CSO:3442/224

MOZAMBIQUE

INHASSORO FISH PRODUCTION REPORTED LOW

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 May 86 p 3

[Text] In Inhassoro, in which the leading fishing center of Inhambane Province is located, 201 tons of fish have been caught to date. This volume is considered small, in view of the potential for fish resources that Inhassoro possesses. This fact is associated with the lack of fishing equipment currently occurring in the country.

Although there has been an increase in fishermen with respect to previous years, this has not represented a rise in Inhassoro's production. Just by way of example, during the period 1975-76, that fishing center had 132 fishermen, and at present the number totals 280.

The most predominant type of fishing, with a sizeable production, is with mechanical dragging, which requires the use of a tractor, steel cable, and nets. To catch the fish, the net is cast several meters from the shore, based on the length of the steel cable; and this operation can be carried out over an area of 1,000 meters or more. The tractor, which is on the shore, hauls the steel cable, which is rolled on a pulley, in a job that can last from 3 to 4 hours. In each operation, the average fish caught amounts to 5 tons.

At present, of the six fishermen with a mechanical dragger, only three are now engaged in the activity, because the others have their tractors broken down for lack of spare parts. Even those who are operating are struggling with the lack of lubricating oil, steel cable, and fuel.

Another problem of concern to the Inhassoro fishermen is related to the lack of cold storage facilities for preserving the fish; because PESCOM's refrigerating equipment installed there has been out of operation since it was sabotaged by the armed bandits nearly 3 years ago.

This situation has caused much of the fish to have to be dried for better preservation, with sales of fresh fish and other shellfish limited to the population residing in the town of Inhassoro and to ships arriving from Sofala and the city of Inhambane, which sail there regularly to purchase fish.

Paradoxically, although Inhassoro and Nova-Mambone are located in Inhambane, much of the fish caught is removed and consumed outside the province, primarily in Sofala and Manica. Of the production achieved during the first quarter of this year in those two centers, 157 tons were removed to Sofala and Manica. On the other hand, the city of Inhambane received only 2 tons of dried fish, and the districts of Massinga, Homoine, and Jangamo managed to remove a total of 65 tons.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

TRIPARTITE MEETING IN INHAMBANE--On Monday, in the city of Inhambane, the Third Conference of the Control Committees of the FRELIMO Party, the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] of Angola, and the Congolese Labor Party, opened. The conference, the main purpose of which is to exchange views among the three parties' Control Committees, is part of the regular contacts attesting to the cordial relations among the three African parties. Arriving in Maputo yesterday to participate in the tripartite conference was the Congolese delegation, headed by the chairman of the Congolese Labor Party's Control Committee, Obami Itou Andre. Upon its arrival in Maputo, the delegation received greetings welcoming it from Mariano Matsinha, secretary of the FRELIMO Party's Control Committee. In statements to the press, Obami Itou Andre said that this was not the first time that those party departments had met, but rather the third, and hence there is experience in organizing meetings of this kind. The head of the Congolese delegation said: "Our periodic meetings are aimed at exchanging views. We discuss topics associated with party control, because both in Angola, Mozambique, and the Congo, we find the same type of problems within our parties." The head of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] Control Committee also remarked that these meetings, which are held annually, are a good initiative, because the discussion of the problems of each one reinforces the friendship among all three parties. The delegation from the MPLA-Labor Party is expected in Maputo today. From there, the three party delegations will leave for the city of Inhambane. Yesterday afternoon, the Congolese delegation visited sites of historical and cultural interest in our nation's capital. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 May 86 p 1] 2909

DELEGATION TO FRG--A delegation from our country is visiting the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the "Greens" party. The delegation consists of Antonio Sumbana and Geraldo Chirindza, high-ranking officials from our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At meetings held on Thursday in Bonn, the Mozambican delegation denounced South Africa for not fulfilling the N'komati Accord. Antonio Sumbana and Geraldo Chirindza charged that Pretoria is still backing the armed bandits in our country, violating the accord whereby South Africa and our country pledged to respect each other and not become involved in acts of hostility on either side. They said that, despite that violation our country will continue "to abide strictly by the accord signed in March 1984, to prove to the international community our desire to live in peace with

South Africa and to stress that it is the Pretoria regime that has not kept commitments which were assumed." The two Mozambican representatives described Mozambique's economic situation as serious, although during recent months there has been a slight improvement due to the rainfall. In Bonn, the delegation is holding talks with a "Green" parliamentary group and with officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economic Cooperation. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 May 86 p 2] 2909

MAPUTO FLOATING DOCK--Last Thursday afternoon, the 300th vessel repaired by the Maputo State Ship-Repair Enterprise at its floating dock, located on the opposite side of the bay from the city of Maputo, was launched. The vessel belongs to a mixed Mozambican and Japanese fishing enterprise, and the repair work took only 4 days. According to statements made to this newspaper by Nikolai Reznichenko, in charge of the floating dock, the complex has been in operation since 1982, when the Mozambican government purchased it from the Soviet government for use in ship repair. The floating complex, which has a total of 203 employees, including 83 Soviet specialists, does all types of ship repair on both domestic and foreign vessels. "From 1982 to the present, we repaired a total of 300 vessels, both domestic and foreign," the head of the floating complex told us. "When a foreign vessel is repaired, payment is made in convertible currency. We only allow payment in domestic currency when the vessel belongs to a mixed company, as is the case with that we just launched, owned by a mixed Mozambican-Japanese company," Nikolai Reznichenko explained to us. According to this source, the floating dock has already repaired a number of domestic vessels as well as some from foreign countries, including Spain, the GDR and the USSR. We were told that in addition to repairing the vessels which arrive at the floating dock regularly, the Soviet experts have provided vocational training for Mozambican workers in the ship-repair sector. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 May 86 p 2] 5157

MOZAMBICANS IN MOSCOW--(AIM)--More than half a hundred Mozambicans, including students and diplomats, met at the library of the Mozambican embassy in Moscow Saturday for a political session on the current domestic situation, based on the analysis of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party. The outgoing ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the USSR, Hipolito Patricio, presided at the meeting. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 May 86 p 1] 5157

CS0:3442/224

UGANDA

PROBLEMS IN COUNTRY'S RECONSTRUCTION INDICATED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 23 Apr 86 pp 6-8

[Text]

The *National Resistance Army* (NRA) has finished the military battle. Now the NRA's political wing, the *National Resistance Movement* (NRM), spearheaded by the *National Resistance Council* (NRC), is confronted with a daunting administrative battle: how to run a country that has been devastated economically and socially by war and anarchy. Though it will take perhaps a decade or more to restore public confidence in government, an efficient decision-making process now, however short on administrative experience, will be crucial to the national reconciliation process started so admirably by the NRA.

Inevitably, domestic and international expectations for swift recovery are far too high: a guerrilla movement cannot oust the offending regime, take on the reins of government and then repair the country without losing its balance from time to time.

The new regime is also faced with a number of specific difficulties:

- *Lack of administrative experience.* The civil service has been unable to function properly for years. Many highly-trained people emigrated; incompetent political appointees at all top levels of government and in parastatals often ensured both the collapse of the parastatals and a final blow to the morale of those professional people still trying to fulfill their jobs.

The NRM wishes to instill the message that its coming to power means a complete change of style, even a revolution. Under President **Yoweri Museveni's** exacting standards, many NRM officials are wary of tapping the pool of under-employed former civil servants for fear that they could undermine the NRM's purity. Once the structure of government and the division of power between the NRC and the cabinet is practicably established, it will obviously be easier for the NRM's policy-makers to bring in non-NRM experts without feeling the NRM risks being compromised.

However, in the short-term, the NRM will be very hard-pushed to cope with the most basic administration. In a country where inflation is about 200%, and where wages usually cover only one fifth of essential purchases, administration needs to be flexible. While the NRM is sorting out the structure and composition of its national government, special district administrators (SDAs) are touring the districts to persuade people to hand over weapons, get back to work and have faith in the new government. Some SDAs have administrative abilities; but many appear to be struggling; nearly all toe the political line given them by the NRM's political directorate (in theory the executive committee of the NRC, in practice, at this stage, often the minister of state and effective supremo in the prime minister's office, **Eriya Kategaya**).

In circumstances where fast, local decision-making would be more effective, the adherence to Kampala directives comes across as a bit ponderous, especially when local people are "politically re-educated". (Most people know what went wrong in the past. Lack of government and laws gave way to anarchy. The good example set by the NRA so far has done infinitely more to influence people than any amount of verbal exhortation will achieve).

- *How to convert the NRA from a fighting army to a peace-time force?* Obote's biggest single problem was his lack of control over UNLA and the officers, like Gen. **Oyite Ojuk**, who ran it. Plans to demobilise UNLA soldiers and establish proper control over the army came to nought. The NRA has to cope now with a particularly difficult transition: from a highly-motivated, cohesive guerrilla force-cum-army into a vast agglomeration of soldiers from various once opposing forces. Daily the NRA is absorbing UNLA troops.

Eventually Uganda might wish to have a small, professional army about 15,000-strong. But in the short-to-medium-term it might well swell to over

50,000 as it absorbs UNLA and other troops. Obviously the government cannot risk having disaffected soldiers at large. A lot of NRA troops will be needed in the immediate future to reassure local people all over the country, especially in the north, where the Acholi can hardly believe the NRA has no intention of exacting retribution. In the absence of a police force, the NRA will also have to continue the vital task of collecting weapons from the public.

After a year, maybe less, perhaps 30% of the NRA's original members (as opposed to former UNLA soldiers) might wish to finish their academic educations if they have the opportunity.² The child soldiers likewise will presumably be sent to school, though they would certainly miss the *camaraderie* of the NRA.

There have been and doubtless will continue to be incidents of NRA indiscipline. After five tough years in the bush it is not surprising. Sometimes former UNLA troops, recently absorbed into the NRA, make contact with pockets of UNLA troops hiding in the bush and are thus encouraged to loot, even though they have undergone "political re-education". More serious, but less common so far, is criminal activity by original NRA members. The most dramatic example was the arrest last month of Commander **Kaka**, the NRA's former head of intelligence in Kampala, for organised car theft, among other things. The Easter Sunday bout of firing in Kampala appears to have been celebratory rather than bellicose.

● *How to integrate the Acholi (about 1m in all) into the rest of the country, socially and economically.* Traditionally the Acholi have been a warrior people - a skill which was accommodated in British protectorate days by placing them in the army, where they quickly assumed dominance. Traditional food crops have never grown well on the poor northern lands. So the Acholi, if not pursuing a military career, tended to work in the more productive south. They rarely married outside the Nilotic ethnic group (which includes the Langi, the Karamojong and the smaller tribes of West Nile province).

The government has to consider several important factors before it sets in motion its policy for the north: the Acholi, or any other tribe, cannot expect preeminence in the new army; the murder of about 250,000 people in the south, mostly in Buganda, has probably made it psychologically impossible for the Baganda to accept the Acholi wholeheartedly in a new national spirit; reconstruction of the economy, for social as well as economic reasons, will have to be based on agriculture, so that the Acholi for the first time in several generations have no alternative but to farm the north.

Agricultural prospects in the north are far from bleak. Maize and the drought-resistant sorghum and millet are grown for local consumption. Cotton, grown on a modest scale, is the main cash crop.

These could be supplemented with sunflowers (a *Verona Fathers* priest in Gulu does very well with sunflower oil) and even tobacco and coffee. Aside from the provision of seed grains and basic agricultural implements, agricultural assistance will have to incorporate a modicum of technical help for growing new crops, and investment in more storage barns.

The main towns in the north - Gulu and Kitgum - and most of the roadside villages were abandoned and cleared of practically every moveable object or commodity before NRA troops arrived there last month. Lt-Gen. **Basilio Okello's** troops took a lot of their tribesmen's belongings into *Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army*-controlled territory in the Nimule district of southern Sudan.³ The local trading centres and markets are thus completely bare; 90% of the population at first took to the bush. A few days after the NRA's arrival people began to trickle back to their homes.

There appears to be enough food, just, to provide for basic needs until normal life is restored. (Only in the habitually rained-starved Karamoja region is food often in critically short supply). Minor disturbances can be expected in the short-term because of small groups of marauding UNLA soldiers who took to the bush rather than flee to Sudan. Because of the NRA's exemplary discipline there is little likelihood of even low-level organised Acholi resistance to the new regime. To capitalise on this, the NRM will presumably soon give the Acholi more representation on the NRC at the same time as coopting local chiefs and elders. An amnesty for former head of state Gen. **Tito Okello**, who hails from Kitgum district, apparently still holds. His return from exile in Sudan would help reconciliation.

● *Reconciling the Langi.* Throughout the six months of the Okello regime the Langi were terrorised by Acholi troops. The district town of Lira was looted as badly as any town in the country. Many townsfolk and villagers living by the main roads have moved to the bush, where they are continuing to build houses and cultivate virgin land.

As in many parts of the country, there is no electricity, mains water or functioning hospitals or schools. The closure of Lira's bank has led to a cash shortage and no means for a trader to start business again. The *Uganda Commercial Bank* elsewhere is giving 22% interest on fixed deposit accounts at a time of 200% inflation - an indication of how hard it will be to restore a formal economy. In their determination to avoid further decimation, the move to the bush might well be irreversible for many people. Lira could thus remain a ghost town for a long time, above all if new trading centres spring up in the bush.

● *Controlling the anarchy in Karamoja.* Leading military figures in both Obote's government and the short-lived Okello regime participated with the Karamoja in organised cattle-

rustling from Teso and Lango provinces (AC Vol 27 No 5). Large groups of well-armed Karamojong raiders, especially if they were supported by senior army officers, could not be countered.

The only way to stop the rustling and reduce the anarchy is to find water for the Karamojong. A few boreholes have been drilled – water is certainly there. Once this is done they could improve their cattle. Until now, because of the lack of water and poor conditions, their cattle have been poorly bred. That was an added incentive for stealing the much better animals from Lango and Teso. One obvious danger is a too rapid change from semi-nomadism to pastoralism: it can destroy a fragile environment.

● *Satisfying the Baganda.* Despite the genocide in the Luwero triangle, the Baganda's taste for party politics appears undiminished. The dominance of western Ugandans (notably Banyankole like Museveni) is an added incentive for Baganda activists to stake their political claims before the new NRM dispensation is finalised. With Kampala, the civil service and the business community dominated by Baganda, the NRM will have to play its cards cautiously.

A lot of Baganda would like their royalty back – in the form of Prince **Ronnie Mutebi**, the Kabaka. The prince, who toured western Uganda with the NRA before the Okello regime fell, seems to get on well with Museveni. If Mutebi were to return as an active Kabaka, or perhaps as a minister, the Baganda might build him up as an independent power-centre – to the obvious disadvantage of Museveni. But if the prince returned to his family home, kept a low-profile and refrained from politics, he could help restore confidence in Buganda.

Other Bantu tribes, like the Banyoro and the Batoro, once had royal families too. Indeed, the Banyoro, a lapsed warrior people, for generations had terrible battles with the Baganda. But only the

Baganda have retained a royalist bent.

The NRM's decision last month to ban political activity was inevitable. Such a decimated country cannot afford party politics now. Museveni's benign, dictatorial style is the most practicable way of running Uganda for the time being. There are some ambitious political scientists in the NRM, including, it is always said, Kategaya, who might like to run a centralised single party apparatus. However, until the machinery of government is installed, that will have to wait. Anyhow, most Ugandans' intense dislike of the political potentates thrust upon them over the years will bolster more *laissez-faire* proponents. Clearing the bush, building houses and rebuilding everything should consume most energy for a long time. The countless thousands of human skulls littering the countryside are a reminder of the price of failure.

Footnotes

1. Former government troops, once weaned of their more violent colleagues, are "politically re-educated" by NRA political officers. There are camps for this purpose at Lira, Masindi, Gulu and probably elsewhere. The usual message about one Uganda and the need for peace is given. We understand that is sometimes followed by rather more simple slogans.
2. The NRM has offered, in principle, to retrain any soldier who wants to pursue a civilian career.
3. We understand about 5,000 Acholi are there. They arrived at Nimule with four helicopters (three military and one civilian), dozens of vehicles, including *Mercedes* cars, and a large arsenal of weapons, most of which are now in SPLA hands. Up to 25,000 Acholi, West Nilers and even Teso had crossed into Sudan by the end of March. (12,500 are officially registered with UNHCR). Museveni and SPLA leader **John Garang** apparently get on well together. Garang, who would welcome an opportunity to become less dependent on **Ethiopia**, might in due course establish close ties with the NRM government. Maj-Gen. **Peter Cirillo**, the Sudanese government army commander in Equatoria, firmly believes Museveni is a Marxist who is indeed bound to help the SPLA.

/9274

CSO: 3400/1969

UGANDA

ISLAMIC BANK PROVIDES WATER SUPPLY AID

Kampala FOCUS in English 29 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] There is urgent need to increase the capacity of water supply in Kampala because within the next four years the population of the city will have risen to 1.5 million people.

Thus the National Water Sewage Corporation is in the process of stepping up its water supply to the city from the current 60,000 cubic metres to 100,010 cubic metres per day.

This has been revealed by the Managing Director of the National Water and Sewage Corporation Mr H. O. Onok in an interview with FOCUS yesterday in Kampala.

He disclosed that with the completion of Ggaba Water Project reconstruction, where a second pumping station is being built, and the finishing of the current laying of water pipes, a total of 1.2 million people in the city will be served with water.

He added that the Corporation is building two reserve tanks of double capacity at Muyenga. This is in addition to other reserve tanks which are planned to be constructed at Kololo, Nagulu and Mutungo. Renovations for small tanks around Kampala city will also be implemented.

The current laying of pipes will pass through Muyenga, Kiira Road Jinja Road and Nakasero. The project which is being financed with a loan of 4.2 million dollars from the Islamic Development Bank began in the middle of last year. The labour cost for the project was estimated at 57.25 million shillings also covers the construction of the storage tanks. Both projects are being administered by the European Economic Community (EEC).

Mr Onok further noted that a World Bank project of 10.5 million dollars for the reconstruction of the water systems of the towns of Kampala, Jinja and Entebbe is also under execution. And 17.5 million dollars is allocated for water projects in the towns of Tororo, Mbale, Mbarara and Masaka.

He revealed that during the reign of Idi Amin not even a single water installation was made, which partly explains the present bad state of the water system.

For example, out of the 12 pumps which had been operating at Ggaba water supply station only four remained in operation because by then there were no spare parts available so as to carry repairs.

UGANDA

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO UN DIES--Uganda's newly appointed Permanent Representative at the United Nations in New York, Mr Aloysius Bakulu-Mpagi Wamala died Saturday in Kampala after a long illness. He was 39 years old. [Excerpts] [Kampala THE STAR in English 5 May 86 pp 1, 2] /9274

MINISTER COMMENDS CHINESE EXPERTS--The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr Robert Kitariko has commended the work of the Chinese experts at Kibimba rice Company. The Minister was speaking at Kibimba during a familiarisation tour of projects under his ministry. He urged Ugandan personnels to emulate the skills and devotion of the Chinese experts to enable the company to continue to operate successfully. He asked Kibimba rice Company staff to popularize rice growing to the farmers around the company so as to increase its production in the country. [Excerpt] [Kampala THE STAR in English 28 Apr 86 pp 1, 5, 6] /9274

AID FOR SA FREEDOM FIGHTERS--Uganda's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi has revealed that Uganda intends to extend active support to South African freedom fighters. This, he said, would be one of the only ways to help the South Africans in their task of ridding their country of apartheid. Mukiibi was addressing a ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned countries, currently taking place in New Delhi, India. [Excerpt] [Kampala THE STAR in English 22 Apr 86 pp 1, 5] /9274

NOTU UNINFORMED ON STRIKES--The Secretariat of the National Organisation of Trade Unions (NOTU) has blamed its member national trade unions concerned with the recent strikes, for failing to report to NOTU labour unrests by their members. NOTU's concern over the action of some of its members was voiced by the Organisation's Treasurer General, Mr Patrick Katabulingi, when contacted by THE STAR yesterday about the strike by the workers of the Dairy Corporation which has led to the complete closure of the milk plant. Katabulingi, the acting NOTU General Secretary told THE STAR that NOTU had not been informed of the strike action by its members at the Dairy Corporation. He expressed similar surprise about another go-slow strike reportedly taking place at the BAT plant in Kampala. The NOTU boss said his organisation's central governing council is expected to convene on 22 this month, and member unions concerned with the recent strikes will be asked to explain the grievances of their members to NOTU. The meeting will be attended by officials of the NOTU Secretariat and two representatives each from all the 15 national trade unions affiliated to the central organisation. [Text] [Kampala THE STAR in English 15 Apr 86 pp 1, 5] /9274

ENVOY TO DENMARK MISSING--Kampala--Uganda's ambassador to Denmark has abandoned his duties, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced in Kampala. The ministry said in a statement that the envoy, J. B. Moli, formerly Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left his station on April 18 without seeking permission from Kampala. The statement observed that the action taken by Mr Moli came as a surprise to the government since it was only recently that he was told of his transfer to another country. This new assignment, the statement adds was a vote of confidence in Mr Moli on the part of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) government, considering that he was posted as ambassador to Denmark by the ousted military regime. "It is disappointing to note that this confidence and goodwill were misplaced," the statement concluded. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 86 p 1] /9274

CHANGES IN DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION--District Commissioners are to come down one ladder and assume a second position in the districts, taking a name of District Executive Secretaries (DES). According to the new local administration structure to be announced soon by the NRM government, the SDA is number one official in the district, appointed by and answerable directly to the President. The SDA is also the political head in the district responsible for the co-ordination of NRM politics in their respective areas. When the new structure is effected the SDAs could lose the tug 'special' and become simply District Administrators. The District Executive Secretaries are to be the heads of the civil service and also secretaries to the district councils assisted by Assistant Executive Secretaries (presently called ADCs). These officers might now fall under the Ministry of Local Administration instead of President's office as has been the case since independence. Obote's administrative Secretaries who were his political representatives in the districts were rendered redundant by the new structure. This is why they have been sent on forced leave if not retirement 'in the public interest.' Meanwhile the Ministry of Local Administration is said to have requested the SDAs and DC to send in their nominations for the District Service Committees to be appointed soon. [Text] [Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 30 Apr 86 p 1] /9274

PRICE CONTROLS--Kampala, Tuesday--The Uganda Government is about to introduce a price control system covering essential commodities like sugar, soap and salt. Radio Uganda announced this last night and added that the Central Bank of Uganda had released a list of commodities and services for which convertible currencies may be allocated to traders and other applicants. Quoting a press release issued on Monday by the Ministry of Commerce, the radio said the retail price for sugar will be Uganda Sh1,400 (U.S. \$0.93) per kilo and the wholesale price Sh60,000 for a 50 kg bag (\$40). The wholesale price of a 50 kg bag of salt is to be Sh15,000 and the retail price Sh400 per kg. There have been no price controls in Uganda ever since 1981 attempt by the ousted regime of President Milton Obote to impose ceilings on consumer prices was abandoned after it precipitated shortages on the open market. Prices have since been skyrocketing every week. A kilogramme of sugar has been going for between Sh2,500 and Sh3,000. Spot checks will be carried out to ensure that consumers are not cheated, the state-controlled radio said. The government move is however already provoking controversy. Mr Expedito Kapere, a Kampala wholesaler for 25 years, said bitterly today: "These people surely cannot be serious. They have for three months now been promising to flood the country with commodities, but so far nothing has arrived. Not until they import their own goods will they have a right to tamper with market prices." An economist at Makerere University said the government would have to "revise its priorities." "What is required today is to increase production, provide worker incentives, strengthen the currency and create a generally healthy economic environment before we embark on any attempt to control consumer prices," he said. [Edward Kitaka] [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 May 86 p 36] /9274

9 July 1986

ZAMBIA

WEST GERMAN DEBT RELIEF RESCHEDULED FOR K847 MILLION

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 29 May 86 p 5

[Text]

WEST Germany has given debt relief to Zambia amounting to K847 million [DM 269 million] for the years 1985 and 1986 in accordance with the Paris Club agreement of last month.

The Zambian government also had its borrowing from the Kreditanstalt Fur Weideranfbau (KFW) of Germany amounting to K32.7 million (DM 10.4 million) for 1985 maturities rescheduled.

This came to light yesterday following the signing of the rescheduling agreements at the Ministry of Finance in Lusaka on Tuesday.

The Permanent Secretary, Mr Esau Nebwe, signed on behalf of Zambia while the German Ambassador to Zambia, Dr Klaus Timmermann, signed on behalf of his government. Mr Wolfgang Abel signed on behalf of KFW.

debts have also been consolidated and rescheduled.

West Germany is the first Paris Club member to give debt relief to Zambia.

The 1985 and 1986 maturities on commercial

/9274

CSO: 3400/1897

ZAMBIA

MINISTER SAYS PRESENT CRIME RATE WORRIES STATE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 May 86 p 2

[Text]

THE Government has placed the fight against crime as a priority to create peaceful living conditions for its citizens. Minister of State for Home Affairs Mr Mbambo Sianga said in Livingstone yesterday.

Mr Sianga (above), who is on a familiarisation tour of departments that fall under his ministry in the Southern Province, said the present crime-wave was worrying the Government which was stepping up ways and means of reducing it.

He said Zambian citizens needed peace and criminals should be made to run for their lives because they were causing trouble.

The ordinary people who had suffered from the hands of the criminals for some time needed to feel comfortable and must be made safe.

Mr Sianga toured the police, prisons, immigration posts in Livingstone and Kazungula and would proceed to Kalomo and Choma.

He could not be drawn into saying what his ministry was doing to solve pressing problems affecting the departments such as poor salaries and living conditions.

He said workers were doing their best to continue with programmes for which they were employed despite the problems.

He dispelled reports of poor living conditions of juveniles at Katombora Reformatory. He said 200 new blankets from the Government had been received at the institution last week.

In Ndola, police have intensified the manhunt for a Senegalese who escaped a security dragnet last Sunday and is believed to be the big brain behind illegal dealings in precious stones and stolen motor vehicles, reports Zana.

Copperbelt Province police chief Mr Darius Kalebo said his men were investigating the circumstances in which seven aliens were found with ivory, precious stones and motor vehicles.

But the most wanted man believed to be the ring leader escaped and police are looking for him.

Police pounced on two homes in Kansenshi and Northrise and apprehended seven Senegalese and recovered four motor vehicles suspected to have been stolen, precious stones and three elephant tusks.

/9274
CSO: 3400/1897

ZAMBIA

NORTHERN PROVINCE TO LAY OFF 600 CIVIL SERVANTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 May 86 p 7

[Text]

THE Ministry of Works and Supply is to lay off 600 workers in Northern Province among the non-civil servants from its three departments.

The departments involved are the public works, mechanical ser-

vices and the roads.

The lay-offs would be conducted in stages and during each phase 20 per cent of the total force would lose jobs.

The exercise which is part of the pruning exercise in the Government is likely to be effected in June or July.

The move is in line with "instructions from a Ministry of Finance circular MF/7/1/2 dated April 15", sent to the province.

Workers to be affected are those above 55 years, those who have served over 20 years and others whose services are no longer re-

quired.

Commenting on the imminent redundancies, national chairman of the National Union of Public Service Workers (NUPSW) Mr William Chipasha said because of the large size of the ministry, the lay-offs would seriously affect the operations of the public works and roads departments.

On the on-going lay-offs in the Ministry of General Education and Culture in the province which has affected over 200 workers, he expressed dissatisfaction at the way it was being conducted.

Mr Chipasha observed that the number of general workers in most schools had drastically reduced leaving them with one office orderly, a cook or one waiter to carry out the enormous tasks.

He explained that he was not particularly happy with the reply he got from the chief education officer Mr Kennedy Sipula when he approached him over the matter.

Mr Sipula allegedly told Mr Chipasha that most of the duties which lacked manpower would be assumed by schoolboys and girls.

In view of this Mr Chipasha wondered how pupils would perform the double role of attending classes and at the same time carry out jobs such as slashing of grass, cleaning of lavatories and cooking for those in boarding schools.

/9274

CSO: 3400/1897

SOUTH AFRICA

FIREBOMBERS CONFESS, CLAIM POLICE BACKING OF ATTACKS

UDF Holds Press Conference

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 30 May-5 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jo-Ann Bekker]

[Text]

THIS man is a self-confessed vigilante who claims to have been paid by the authorities to take part in attacks on activists — attacks that have led to the death of a three-month-old baby and a 31-year-old woman.

Abraham Zwane, an unemployed 19-year-old from Katlehong, was produced at a United Democratic Front press conference this week, having been "captured" that morning.

His confession, the UDF said, was evidence that authorities were planning and coordinating acts passed off to the world as "black-on-black" violence.

A representative of the SA Police headquarters in Pretoria flatly denied the allegations of the vigilante. "The police don't kill people, nor do they pay others to kill people. We are here to restore law and order," the representative said.

These allegations come after weeks of ongoing attacks on political activists throughout the

country by the "balaclava men" — groups of mysterious vigilantes.

Zwane told a press conference on Wednesday he had been paid by police to participate in attacks on black activists. He and another vigilante had been "captured" that morning, said UDF officials, after working with police in fire-bombing seven homes of activists in Thokoza and Katlehong. A woman, Margaret Komane Ogoloda, 31, was burnt to death in one of the attacks.

Zwane, a thin man in tattered clothes who began his public confession hesitantly but gained confidence as he talked, said he had worked as a paid informer for the police after being jailed for smoking dagga.

About three months ago he had helped the police in a series of attacks on activists' homes in which a three-month-old baby had died, he said. He added he had been paid R120

The vigilante said early on Wednesday morning Security Police fetched him from his home and took him to Thokoza

and Katlehong, telling him that President P W Botha would be "very happy" if Katlehong Youth League activist Satch Chawe were "eliminated". He said he was promised R500.

He and 13 other vigilantes, accompanied by two white and three black policemen, had thrown bricks and petrol bombs at seven homes of known activists in the two townships, the vigilante said.

Chawe told reporters he had seen the 19-year-old vigilante in the glare of his burning house and had chased and caught him. The man confessed after being told he would be spared the "necklace", Chawe added.

Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF, said activists could only respond to attacks by the police, army, balaclava-clad white men, and vigilantes by forming defence committees.

"We urge (President) Botha to think of the implications," Morobe said. "If you are attacking heavily armed people, you want to be armed to protect yourself."

Erapo Press Conference

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 86 p 3

[Article by Sophie Tema and Sipho Ngcobo]

[Text] Two men who were allegedly involved in petrol-bombings that gutted eight homes and killed one person in East Rand townships were brought by the East Rand People's Organisation (Erapo) yesterday to a Press conference, where one made an alleged "confession."

Abraham Zwane, 19, and William Maguga, 20, both from Katlehong, were seized at their homes by members of Erapo yesterday shortly after attacks on the homes of activists.

They were brought to Khotso House where Zwane said he had been recruited by a man known as "Axa," a student also known as Aaron Zwane, to join a group which, he said, included security policemen.

The homes they attacked belonged to United Democratic Front-linked activists.

A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria said yesterday: "We are aware of the allegations often made against the police. The police deny these allegations. The police do not go about killing people."

A shabily-dressed Zwane, told the Press conference he had joined a group which attacked a house on the East Rand about two months ago, killing a one-month-old baby. For that attack he was paid R120.

Maguga denied any involvement in the attacks on the houses of the activists, although Erapo officials claimed he had confessed to the attacks earlier.

Zwane said the group he was involved with consisted of five security policemen--two whites and three blacks--and 13 vigilantes.

He described in detail events on Tuesday evening when the group attacked two homes in Thokoza and a house in Katlehong with petrol bombs. They also attacked a couple, shooting one of them dead.

CSO: 3400/1902

SOUTH AFRICA

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON CONTINUING STRIFE IN KWANDEBELE

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 23-29 May 86 p 5

[Article by Phillip van Kiekerk]

[Text] The home of KwaNdebele's royal family, the Mahlangus, was heavily surrounded by armed guards this week as the government of Chief Minister Simon Skhosana acted to salvage its position in the wake of a popular revolt.

At a meeting on Monday the government secured the loyalty of the tribal chiefs and headmen, thus isolating the royal family, which has been accused of attempting a coup d'etat in the homeland.

A low-level civil war raged as members of the Imbokhoto vigilante group clashed with youthful "comrades" opposed to "independence" for the tiny bantustan in December.

There were reports of brutality and killings from both sides, though on Wednesday afternoon more than 3,000 "comrades" peacefully attended the funeral of 22-year-old Johannes Matshiloane, an alleged victim of the Imbokhoto.

Prince James Mahlangu, the chairman of the Ndzundza tribal authority and son of Chief Mapochs, the main chief in the homeland, told the Weekly Mail he was living in fear of his life because "the Imbokhoto use dirty tactics."

Prince James said the Mahlangus would continue their opposition to "independence." If the government did not heed the will of the people, they were considering challenging independence in the Supreme Court.

Chief Mapochs—who is also known as King DH Mabhoko—did not send a delegation to Monday's meeting where Skhosana and his cabinet received assurances of loyalty from the village headmen.

The 73-year-old chief has apparently been ill ever since the meeting on Wednesday last week when he was severely teargassed in his house as police dispersed a meeting of some 30,000 people.

KwaNdebele's strongman, the Minister of Interior, Piet Ntuli, told the Weekly Mail that "no-one can stop independence now."

He said no-one had come to Siyabuswa to complain about independence. "It was only (Prince) James--he organised and instigated the whole thing. We have not seen him around Siyabuswa this week, though."

He denied any possibility of the Imbokhoto being disbanded and said that "with the riots their work has only just begun. The Imbokhoto are being used against the comrades."

As the homeland returned to relative calm this week, there remained several signs of protest. Almost all the 80 primary and secondary schools in the homeland are still on boycott and are likely to remain so until after the school holidays in June.

The funeral of Matshiloane was the first of a number of funerals due to be held in the homeland and was attended by thousands of children in spite of the fear that has gripped KwaNdebele as a result of the rule of the Imbokhoto.

This fear was even greater this week as residents anticipated revenge action by Imbokhoto members, many of whose shops and houses were burnt down during the uprising last week.

Reports of a detention camp to which abducted children have been taken are widely reported in the homeland and at least one youth was burned to death in an alleged revenge attack by the Imbokhoto in Boekenhoutfontein on Sunday.

Thirty people--alleged to be members of the Imbokhoto--appeared in court this week charged with the murder of Jacob Skosana, whose funeral last week fuelled the rage against the vigilantes.

Several more funerals--including that of a six-year-old boy who was driven over by a bus which went out of control after police fired teargas into it at last Wednesday's meeting--are to be held in the next few days and could again ignite opposition to independence and the rule of Skhosana and the Imbokhoto.

Meanwhile, in an interview with the Weekly Mail, the Commissioner-General for KwaNdebele, Gerrie van der Merwe, said independence had not been finalised and that this would only be the case after the 44 agreements being negotiated between the South African government and KwaNdebele were completed.

/9274

CSO: 3400/1899

SOUTH AFRICA

NECC'S NATIONAL SECRETARY ON PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PROGRAM

Johannesburg WORK IN PROGRESS in English May 86 pp 8-13

[Interview with Ihron RENSBURG, National Secretary of NECC [National Education Crisis Committee], by Ingrid Obery; date and place not given]

[Text]

What are the origins of the NECC?

The Soweto Parents Crisis Committee was founded in October 1985 in response to the schools crisis in Soweto and the West Rand. The SPCC convened the first national education crisis conference in December at Wits, which 160 concerned groups attended. They felt the SPCC's approach was correct, and that its officials should form the basis of a NECC, together with representatives from all regions. This met for the first time in March, just before the second national conference in Durban, but only after it did the national structure really begin to operate. On 8 April an executive of three was elected: Vusi Khanyile and Rev Molefe Tsele, both based in Johannesburg, as national chairperson and national treasurer respectively, and myself, based in Port Elizabeth, as national secretary.

Last year the students' slogan was 'Liberation now, education later'. At the December conference this was changed to 'People's education for people's power'. Why did this happen and what does it mean - and what exactly is meant by people's education?

Pupils can only organise and become a force for change to combine with other such forces if they are at school. Workers cannot develop working-class consciousness or power if they are not in the factories to organise together. Student structures were increasingly weakened by almost two years of stayaway, and a general breakdown in discipline.

In demanding people's education for people's power in people's schools, we aim to shift the balance of educational power, beginning by establishing a people's authority alongside the existing state authority. The Crisis in Education Committees (CECs) and eventually the Parent-Teacher Student Associations (PTSAs) will lay the foundations for future education structures. In some cases they have already taken on local education responsibilities.

The People's Education Secretariat, consisting of five people appointed at the April NECC meeting in Johannesburg, will set up offices in their regions to gather information and contributions from all interested organisations. The secretariat will compile and present its findings to our next national conference in Port Elizabeth at the end of June.

Its suggestions will include

alternative programmes, courses and material to be used in schools. This content will emerge as interested organisations and the various crisis committees look critically at Bantu Education, considering each subject taught to identify what should be scrapped or replaced. History, for example, will certainly not be an exam subject next year: we have recommended to regions that they discuss this. We will formulate our own history syllabus, which will include people's perceptions of what history is, international and African history.

The secretariat will also consider the applications of science subjects, and also look critically at the language question. For example, it will consider introducing 'people's set-work books'. These books, for instance a new poetry book, will be chosen or compiled by people involved in implementing people's education. This process will not be completed overnight, and it will be constantly changing and dynamic. The next two months will give us the embryo, but real people's education is a process rather than a rigid written doctrine.

Who are the people who make up the secretariat? What experience have they in education or as educationists? Do they have links to progressive teachers' organisations?

The secretariat convenor is Zwelakhe Sisulu, the editor of *New Nation*, who has been interested and concerned with the educational struggle. We define an educationist as a person concerned with and involved in the issues of the education struggle, because education is located within the broader society, not apart from it. Other members of the Secretariat are the Rev Stofile, a theology lecturer from Fort Hare, Pravin Gordham, who is involved in the Natal Indian Congress, Fr Albert Nolan and Fr Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, general secretary of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference. These convenors will employ a full-time person to run the regional

office, consult with all progressive teachers' organisations, and gather information. The employees should be activists with experience in the educational struggle since 1976, in education crisis committees, PTsAs or student bodies like COSAS, able to consult with a wide spectrum of people and organisations and acceptable to most groups.

Delegates to the December education conference at Wits represented 160 organisations of many different kinds. Delegates to the March NECC conference were regional representatives from parent, student and teacher organisations. Why the change in the nature of representation, and was it successful?

We wanted representatives from organisations specifically engaged in the education struggle. The NECC is a specialised educational organisation of the people, the embryo of a future education structure in a people's republic. We envisage similar specialisation in the civic movement and in other areas of organisation.

The idea of regional delegations was to get as large a spread of representatives as possible. Delegates represented crisis committees from the regions: Western Cape, Southern Cape, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Border, OFS, Natal, and North, South, Eastern and Western Transvaal. Crisis committees are the basic local structure the NECC is working with at the moment.

In Port Elizabeth, for instance, the CEC consists of 28 organisations, including the nine COSATU-affiliated unions, the local community, women's and youth organisations, PEBCO, PEWO, PEYCO, and the Port Elizabeth Student Council (PESCO). They elected a 'committee of ten' which forms the working CEC. The Eastern Cape region as a whole includes about 30 towns: 120 representatives from 20 of these towns attended the national conference. In the Eastern Cape, too, an ad hoc committee of five represents and

co-ordinates the whole region. These structures will soon be formalised; the NECC is drafting a constitution for CECs locally and regionally.

Reportedly a number of students were not happy about the NECC decision to return to school, and school attendance in some areas is still very low.

At the April NECC meeting in Johannesburg we were told that in some areas CECs were unable to report back to the mass of students, to explain this shift in strategy and direction and why they must return to school. The state banned meetings in a number of areas, and this is one reason for the misunderstanding.

Many students expected a major decision along the lines of an immediate national rent boycott, or a massive worker stayaway. The NECC of course could not call for these things since it is an educational committee. We would have to consult extensively with civic bodies if we wanted to initiate a rent boycott, and they would have to get mandates from their constituencies. Similarly with trade unions and a stayaway.

I think the CECs did not realise they had not prepared students sufficiently for what might come out of the conference. This also reflects a problem common to many areas - lack of understanding between students' organisations and parents. At the conference this was reflected in the huge parent representation which outweighed that of students: a definite imbalance we must work to redress.

A problem is that we do not yet have a formalised structure for the CECs at local level. In some areas individuals are appointed rather than elected organisational representatives. The question then arises as to whom they are answerable, to what extent they are aware of student problems or feelings, and whether they are in daily contact with students and their organisations.

Once PTSA's are set up in all higher

primary and high schools, we can look forward to building co-operative relations between PTSA's and other local organisations, such as street and worker committees, to ultimately form some sort of town structure. This of course raises questions of the transitional state and the concept of dual power is crucial to achieving this.

It has been argued that NECC should co-operate and organise with as broad a range of educational organisations as possible. To this end it has formed an alliance with the African Teachers Association of South Africa (ATASA). ATASA is regarded by many, particularly teachers in the National Education Union of South Africa (NEUSA) and other progressive teacher organisations, as conservative and often reactionary. Its president and secretary have held their positions for over 20 years. Can you comment on the relationship between ATASA and the NECC, and general NECC policy regarding relations with teachers' representative bodies.

We recognised ATASA as the major representative of teachers in South Africa, with 54 000 members nationally. It was the only existing body for African teachers until the progressive organisations came along. It could make deals with the state because it served on state structures. ATASA is made up of regional teachers' organisations like the Transvaal African Teachers Union and also town structures.

I am not clear on its elective procedure, but it is quite possible that the president and secretary have held their positions for years. Traditionally there is not much connection between ATASA membership and its leadership and I think this is unlikely to change very much.

Members of ATASA who are school inspectors or have other jobs implementing DET policy have not stopped what they are doing. They will come under great pressure to give up their jobs. For example in Port Elizabeth, 1

Mr KB Thabata, a deputy director of the DET, evoked the ire of both people and students by denouncing the local PTCC, and actively working against it. His house was petrol-bombed a while ago.

Our opinion at the March conference was that it would be tactically important to recognise ATASA.

Progressive teachers organisations objected and put forward a motion rejecting ATASA. The conference instead passed a resolution condemning teachers' organisations or their members who victimised teachers involved in progressive organisations - a problem particularly in the Western Cape, where some teachers were expelled.

Reading between the lines, clearly ATASA is expected to respond by moving in a progressive direction. It has already withdrawn from certain government bodies on which it served until the time of the conference.

After the conference, students in Uitenhage gave ATASA members a one week ultimatum to resign and become NEUSA members. A similar situation occurred in Port Elizabeth and the crisis committees in both areas managed to neutralise the situation. The conference took a resolution condemning Inkatha. If ATASA members in Natal remain linked to Inkatha, the next conference will take action against them.

The NECC does not believe teachers should be forced to align with any 'specific teachers' organisation. But increasingly ATASA members are incurring the wrath of the people and they will have to move. We are waiting for democratic teachers' organisations to come to the fore; there is space for them to organise and recruit from ATASA membership.

Other teachers' organisations represented on the NECC include the Western Cape Teachers Union, the Democratic Teachers Association (Western Cape), and the Eastern Cape Teachers Union. In the Western Cape these organisations appear to work together. I do not think there is any alliance of organisations in the Eastern Cape

although both NEUSA and Eastern Cape Teachers Union are members of the CEC and thus in touch with one another.

What role will teachers' organisations play in implementing people's education? Does the NECC have a policy for inclusion of white, coloured and Indian teachers' organisations, and will the people's education programme apply to such schools?

Teachers, not activists, will be most important in implementing people's education. And we will have to rely particularly on teachers currently involved in democratic teachers' organisations, as the most effective people to implement people's education.

We will liaise with their organisations nationally, and provide them with our programmes and suggestions for them to expand on and implement. Teachers will be the cadres of people's education.

In a number of schools since the March conference pupils refused tuition and demanded people's education immediately. They want to know why teachers still provide gutter education. Pupils constantly pressurise teachers, and organisations like ATASA will have to shift fast if they are to provide education acceptable to students.

As regards other race groups: this is a serious problem. Clearly we cannot implement a new education system without support from all groups, and we have been looking at ways to move into these schools. We have talked, for example, to the National Union of South African Students, which contacted a number of white schools in its education charter campaign.

We will begin by moving through these sorts of channels, and of course through progressive white teachers. The 'white bloc' has until now been impenetrable, but I don't think this is the case anymore.

We have serious problems in coloured and Indian areas where there is often little adult political organisation. In

Port Elizabeth for example pupils in Indian and coloured areas are still struggling to resolve the prefect versus SRC issue. We have urged all our CECs to address this problem, and to incorporate representatives from all townships, not just the African ones.

This is crucial since people's education is not a blueprint for African schools alone. Individuals in some coloured and Indian areas are in touch with NECC structures, but we have no formalised links as yet - except in the Western Cape, where coloured schools are very involved in the NECC. But that region is divided, with one CEC based in the coloured community and another in the African community. This is not an ideological but a geographical divide, which we are trying to resolve.

What regional differences are there in the NECC's organisation and mobilisation?

The Eastern Cape is the most organised, and has a rudimentary regional structure. We are still battling to set up regional structures in other areas, although recently, on 10 May, the Transvaal region held its first regional conference. In Natal we have serious problems from violent attacks by Inkatha on members of student representative councils: Lamontville for instance is still in a state of seige, with one SRC member killed and a number in hiding.

What role did trade unions play in the NECC, and to what extent will they be involved in formulating and implementing people's education?

We had full delegations from both COSATU and CUSA at the March conference. They participated fully, especially on the issues of the May Day stayaway and the 16-18 June stayaway, for which they gave us the go-ahead. But we do not foresee a specific role for workers' organisations in implementing people's education. They will make an input at local, town and regional levels where they form part of the NECC's grassroots structure.

What about organisations and student bodies linked to National Forum?

There is no special provision to include or exclude any group. What determines participation in the NECC is the situation on the ground in the various areas. Which organisations sit on local committees will be determined at regional level. Nationally we welcome and expect involvement from all those concerned and committed to revolutionary change and the establishment of a democratic education system.

What particular organisational problems are there in bantustan schools, and does the NECC have a strategy for these areas?

At this stage we have no structures in 'homeland' areas. The three main areas where we face many problems and repression from so-called homeland authorities are Kwazulu, more recently Lebowa, and the Ciskei. The Ciskei has consistently attacked COSAS since 1983. But 'homelands' are part of the future agenda. In 'South Africa proper' our target group for organisation is about 5,3-million pupils in African schools, and there are a further two million in 'homeland' areas.

What are the different organisational issues in small and large towns?

It is easier to organise in small towns because there are fewer schools. For example in Port Alfred or Alexandria in the Eastern Cape there are four or five schools. Two are lower primary which leaves about three higher primary and senior secondary schools, which are the major organisational targets.

But on the other hand state repression tends to be more vicious in small towns. Leadership is more easily identifiable and suffers constant harassment. For example in Lebowa, some people were killed by the A-team vigilante group which operates there and an A-team is also active in Lamontville.

UDF regional structures are important in rural areas and small towns, where we

often share the same structures. Often a UDF town structure will consist of the same organisations as the Parents' Crisis Committee.

In bigger towns the number of schools is dramatically greater. In Soweto, for example, there are more than 60 high and higher primary schools, and PTSAs have to be organised in each one. In Port Elizabeth there are 22 higher primary and 11 high schools, where SRCs have to be organised. But it is easier to organise in bigger towns, although there is harassment, and students are generally more politicised, and tend to emulate adult organisational structures, meetings and procedures.

Another problem is school buildings. In Port Elizabeth four schools have been totally destroyed, and 40% of the rest affected by burnings. So there is massive overcrowding. In Port Elizabeth 30% of schools have morning and afternoon teaching shifts, with overloaded teacher-pupil ratios, often with between 60 to 130 pupils per teacher. And where two different groups of pupils are taught in shifts, both groups' school day is shortened from seven to four hours.

This will inevitably lead to a massive failure rate, which forms part of state strategy. The DET in Port Elizabeth refused to budge an inch with regard to fixing existing and constructing new buildings although we made many representations to them about it. In Duncan Village they did do something, but involved the community council, so the community rejected the project. The community councils are in fact inoperative, while the CEC is regarded as the only legitimate committee by the community. The DET recognised this and now faces a dilemma: whether or not to involve the CEC in rebuilding schools.

The Port Elizabeth CEC made it clear that unless DET moves, it will build schools itself - people's schools totally outside the jurisdiction of the DET.

Is it really a dilemma, or is the state planning a mass failure? It is in an economic bind; it cannot create jobs and cannot afford to have masses of African matriculants demanding them. The state also has no clear idea of where Bantu Education is going and what to do about it. It argues that activists take advantage of the situation to 'foment unrest'; it cannot be seen to be weak and give in to democratic demands.

There have been occasional reports of an ongoing Education Charter campaign, and also a Transvaal Student Congress million signature campaign to unban COSAS. What has happened to these campaigns?

The Education Charter campaign is continuing, and will combine with our People's Education Secretariat. The activists running the Charter campaign have skills crucial to our education campaign, and would be useful in running the secretariat regional offices.

The March conference decided not to go for the million signature campaign. We did however decide to 'unban' COSAS ourselves. On 16 June we will go on a massive campaign. Students countrywide will wear their COSAS T-shirts in open defiance of the state. So students will re-appropriate COSAS for themselves.

What developments do you anticipate in the education crisis this year?

The NECC is committed to the policy that this is a school year - pupils must go to school. Black schooling is in a deep crisis. Teachers indicated to us that if students did not have setbooks by the end of March they would be unable to complete syllabi in time for exams. But we will still push for a school year. 16-18 June will of course be critical, and we cannot predict the state's response to activities then. State response may also be a deciding factor as to whether students will insist on continued boycott.

/9274

CSO: 3400/1961

TSHIKOTA TOWNSHIP'S PEDI PEOPLE RESIST REMOVAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jun 86 p 32

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

Adult bodies are squeezed into school desks. The white-haired chairman's face dances in the flickering candle light. Everyone is intent on the words of the speaker — everyone except a curious dog with a soprano whine and an undisciplined tail.

"We are staying here until the river goes in flood. All these people here they are staying — they do not waver," the speaker from the floor says. "We are very lucky we do not have people worrying us about moving like they used to do."

Outside the peaceful classroom the Louis Trichardt township of Tshikota lies in ruins. Meeting in the school are the die-hards who have refused to move to the Lebowa area of Seshego, more than 100 km away.

Most are Pedi. Some 6 000 Shangaan and Venda were removed over the past four years to re-

settlement villages inside the homelands.

The Government is resolute only hostels will remain standing in Tshikota — and this was underscored in Parliament last week — but residents have not admitted defeat.

It has been stated in Parliament that negotiations with the remaining families are continuing, but residents deny this. The official number of families still in Tshikota is 27. Local estimates put the number at 60.

Co-ordinating the resistance to removal is 80-year-old Mr Titus Kganakga, a former teacher.

Residents have petitioned the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, to stop the removal and to develop Tshikota. They have asked him to visit their township and the resettlement areas of Vleifontein in Venda and Water-

val in Gazankulu to listen to grievances.

Mr Kganakga has also written to Mr Heunis pointing out that Tshikota's people are workers — and taking them 100 km south will mean certain loss of jobs and the prospect of unending unemployment.

"It is just as good as throwing them in the street or veld because they will not be able to pay their rentals."

The option of the men staying on in hostels for the sake of their jobs was equally objectionable, said Mr Kganakga.

Mr Kganakga pointed out that his community had played an important part in developing educational facilities in Louis Trichardt.

"But now they are being ejected from Louis Trichardt as if they were vomit. They are looked upon as skunks today."

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC MILITANT DISCUSSES UNFOLDING OF PEOPLE'S WAR

Lusaka SECHABA in English May 86 pp 2-10

[Interview with Ronnie Kasrils, member of Umkhonto we Sizwe, by SECHABA; date and place not given]

[Text]

Ronnie Kasrils, a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe from its beginnings, spoke to *Sechaba* about the development of MK and the unfolding of the people's war.

What can you tell us about the growth of Umkhonto we Sizwe over 25 years, in numerical strength, arms and training and influence among the people of South Africa?

MK has made tremendous strides in admittedly a long period, but a very difficult period of our history. It has grown out of a few small sabotage units which were based in the main centres of our country in 1961. A couple of hundred brave cadres constituted the vanguard of the people's army-to-be, and performed heroic deeds. Several hundred more were recruited in that period for training abroad, and left the country.

We were based inside our country, rooted among our people. We had the political base of the ANC and the SACP to rely on. We were linked to the people and to the political organisations and the leadership. This was a great advantage of that time.

Those first units received rudimentary training inside South Africa. We made our own explosives from chemical powders; dynamite sticks were smuggled out of the mines, or we stole explosives in raids on quarries. We embarked with high hopes on the first phase of our armed struggle, and that was sabotage action.

Our leadership had decided to embark on the mode of armed struggle because all forms of peaceful struggle had been exhausted, and it was necessary to demonstrate that we were embarking on a new form of struggle. The sabotage campaign was intended to give us experience in this

new form of struggle, and to enable us to strike blows at the regime and its economy (which is vulnerable to such actions); it was meant to inspire our people, and build our forces, the nucleus of a people's army to be. This was a period of armed propaganda, propaganda by force.

We waited expectantly for the return of those who had gone abroad to acquire the advanced skills of warfare. On their return, it would be time for the launching of the armed struggle proper.

There were actions against the lines of communication in the country — the railways, electrical installations — pylons were a key target — and on occasions cities were plunged into darkness. There were audacious blows against government buildings, like pass offices, and in 1962 the office of the Minister of Agriculture in Pretoria, the heart of the government centre, was blown up and demolished.

We shall never forget some of those early leaders of MK, such as the great Vuyisile Mini, Zinakile Mkaba and Wilson Khayingo, who were executed for their activities, Looksmart Solwandle Ngudle, who died in detention, comrades like Jack Hodgson, who taught us the skills he had learned during the war, and the redoubtable Joe Gqabi.

Of course our early hopes and expectations were dashed by the ferocity of the enemy's counter-attack. We had to learn the hard way about mastering clandestine methods. It is history that with the Rivonia arrests in 1963 our leadership was imprisoned or forced into exile, and our movement at home crippled. To a certain extent, the people were demoralised as a result, and in those ensuing years, the mass struggle was cer-

tainly at a low ebb. The regime thought they had smashed the movement, and repeatedly boasted about it.

Of course they were to be proved wrong; but all this was a great setback to our plans. There was no surrender; we strove to push on with the struggle. At the most difficult period a comrade like Wilton Mkwayi, heading Umkhonto in the period 1963-64, managed to carry on with some actions, but in the end he and his group were also arrested.

The spirit of determination and commitment to the struggle was best demonstrated in the Zimbabwe campaign of 1967-68 and the deeds of the Luthuli Detachment. Their aim, of course, was to reach home and begin guerrilla-type actions there. Our comrades fought gloriously, and many died; among them, comrades who shall never be forgotten, like Delmas Sibanyoni, James Masimini, Paul Petersen (Basil February), Patrick Molana, Michael Poe.

Many of the comrades who fought in that campaign are leaders of MK today; and, though we failed in our objective of getting home, our comrades gained invaluable experience. This was an historic milestone in the struggle, and a true baptism of fire.

One problem of the time was the fact that we were a long way from our country. Also our underground inside the country had virtually ceased to exist, and the situation at home was certainly no stormy period of mass struggle. We still kept trying over the next few years, however, and never stopped the process of infiltration. But the going was slow.

It was the upsurge of struggle at home in the period 1973-74, the big strikes, and then the new mood of the youth, the Soweto uprising of 1976, that changed the situation. The Soweto uprising was like a flash of lightning that showed an entire generation the need for arms, and it heralded a period when mass struggle was once more in the ascendant. This struggle of our people has grown dramatically year by year, and now month by month, virtually week by week. Hundreds and even thousands of recruits have joined Umkhonto as a result. Our people's army has grown tremendously. We now possess many skills and, thanks to our friends in the socialist world, especially the Soviet Union, we have at our disposal all forms of modern weapons suited to our struggle.

This period has witnessed a great and dramatic increase in the combat actions at home, including many brilliant and brave ones. There have been the attacks on SASOL and Voortrekkerhoogte, Koeberg, the bomb blast outside the South African Air Force headquarters in Pretoria, the attacks on the enemy's communications, the limpet and land mine attacks on his borders and

deep in the country. Most significantly, there was the land mine action in Mamelodi recently, where an armoured vehicle full of soldiers was destroyed. Grenade attacks are now taking place in many of the townships from the Cape to the Reef, and there was the recent audacious bomb blast at John Vorster Square. There have been physical attacks on soldiers and police, so we now see mounting casualties on the side of the enemy. All these demonstrate the effectiveness of our combatants, and some of the actions show tremendous skill.

MK has never been so popular among young and old as it is now, and we witness at the demonstrations and funerals the people clad in khaki uniforms and berets, carrying wooden AK rifles and singing MK songs. *Hamba Kahle, Mkhonto!* has become the song of the streets and barricades, and it's clear that the stone throwers, the hurlers of petrol bombs, all regard themselves as would-be soldiers of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

I would like to mention the names of some of our outstanding combatants, who, by their deeds and sacrifices, wrote glorious pages in the combat record of Umkhonto We Sizwe during this decade of rebellion, and have contributed to the revolutionary upsurge of our people. They were comrades such as Solomon Mahlangu, Jerry Mosololi, Marcus Motaung, Simon Mogoerane, who bravely faced the Pretoria hangmen. There were those who fell at Matola, Maseru, Gabarene and elsewhere, such as Motsi Mokgabudi, Mduduzi Guma, Krish Rabibal, Zwelakhe Nwanda, Nomkhosi Mini (daughter of Vuyisile), David Skosana, Titus Jobo and Harold Dantile (Morris). There were many who fought it out to the last bullet or hand grenade, comrades such as the Silverton heroes, Thami Makhuba, Wilfred Madela and Fanie Maloko, Linda Jubane, the "lion of Chiewelo," Khuduga Molokwane, the Dobsonville schoolteacher. There was Richard Molokoane (Barney), one of our most outstanding commanders, who died with Victor Khayiyane and Vincenzo Sekete only last December, after a daring bid to attack Sasol once again with rockets, Linda Khuzwayo, who fell in Ingwavuma in 1984, Livingstone Gaza, Vincent Tshabalala, Lucas Njongwe, Eldridge Yakiti, Jerry Nene and Samuel Segola (Elias Banda), courageous fighters all, the last falling valiantly in a shoot-out with police as recently as March this year in Kattlehong.

Martyrs like these, and our leaders and combatants imprisoned for years for MK and other actions, performed indispensable tasks, and will never be forgotten. Their brave deeds inspire our army and our people, and their spears have been picked up by others.

You have described how MK played its role in

popularising the idea of armed revolutionary force. Of the other aims of MK itself, what still remains to be done?

One aim was the training and organisation of our people as armed combatants; to arm them. That is now our central task. Our army exists; we have a nucleus of trained combatants who are fighting inside the country, or receiving training abroad. But of course when we see our people, the people of South Africa, still largely confronting the enemy with stones in hand, we have to admit that our aim of arming the people has a long way to go. That army of stone-throwers has to be transformed into an army with weapons. Our people have the mood and spirit; every stone-thrower wants a gun. We have to put guns in their hands.

Another aim was to present an effective method for the overthrow of White supremacy and the apartheid state. Without an instrument of force we would be like the proverbial toothless bulldog — all bark and no bite. So, for us, another essential task is the building up of our revolutionary army of the people.

We're also achieving the merging of our combatants with our people — that, after all, is a prerequisite for successful armed struggle and revolution.

We will only have achieved all our goals when we have achieved the seizure of power.

Not all acts of revolutionary violence in South Africa today can be attributed to MK; many have come from among the people. How do you evaluate these?

In the last two years the insurrectionary mood of our people has grown; we've seen the people resorting to acts of force. Such acts have been inspired by the example of MK, and by the ANC's call to the nation, and our people showed their readiness to follow such a lead. Of course the people are reacting to their conditions of life, they're showing that they demand change. Where people have no forms of democratic political expression, then they must — it's only natural — find other ways to express their urge for changed conditions of life, even to the point of sacrificing themselves, even to the point of death.

We've seen the development among our people of forms of warfare, and our people are showing tremendous creativity. We've seen the growth of barricade tactics; we've seen the digging of ditches and traps for the Hippos and Casspirs, we've seen barbed wire being strung across the roads to catch the enemy forces; we've seen the development of street fighting in the most tactical sense, the most skilful sense, with the people using the labyrinth of township lanes and streets to lure the enemy into ambush. We've

seen the stone being transformed into the petrol bomb and hand grenade; we've seen the people using knives to kill police and soldiers; we've seen the people seizing the enemy's own weapons to use against them. There was a story in the *Cape Times* last year of a boy in Fort Beaufort who used his catapult to damage a helicopter flying overhead — this is a wonderful example of the weapons our people are able to improvise and use, and, side by side with limpet mines and hand grenades and AKs, home-made weapons have a very important part to play in our struggle.

We've also seen people counter-attacking in the White suburbs and city centres, creating confusion and fear in the enemy's ranks.

We've seen them attacking the community councillors and the informers — and here they've had to resort to rough justice, for the state relies on its loathsome army of sell-outs and informers, and, unless a people arisen can purge its community of the enemy within, it is not possible to advance.

In this way the townships have been made no-go areas for the enemy. The first line of the enemy's control in the townships has been destroyed. The enemy can only enter those townships in massive convoys, and all the time those armoured convoys are being pelted by stones and are under fire from petrol bombs, so that it's only for those fleeting minutes, as the convoy passes the street, that a state force is present. In the vacuum that's left we've seen the rudimentary organs of people's power being created. This is a significant development, because our people are beginning to take control of their lives, whether it's the question of keeping the streets clean or the question of responding to the death squads of the enemy and the izimpimpi. In that situation we're seeing a people's militia, a people's self-defence force, emerging; this is in its embryonic stage, too. Such developments are of tremendous revolutionary significance, and are part of the whole climate, the mood of insurrection.

At present, we see the people with improvised weapons fighting the army and the police, and on the other hand we see MK carrying out a different kind of operation. You spoke earlier about MK, "merging" with the people. How is this to be done? Is MK a people's army or the nucleus of a people's army?

With the transformation of the situation at home, our base is once more inside our country, amongst our people. What has been a low-intensity war over 25 years is now taking off into fully-fledged armed struggle and people's war, involving our people in their hundreds of thousands. The mass struggle and the armed

struggle are merging in the sense that the armed struggle is being situated among the masses, and our trained combatants are now able to merge among our risen people, more and more of whom are being brought into MK units at home.

We have never held the view that an elite force of guerrillas, of full-time combatants, would alone be the instrument of victory. It is the people who make history, who make revolutions, not an elite force. Our movement has always looked to the people; our aim has always been to gain the active support of the people, and their involvement. That is why we say ours is a people's war.

Now a people's war surely needs a people's army. What we are seeing at present is the preliminary form of that revolutionary people's army.

As you say, at present we see MK actions on the one hand and on the other the sometimes spontaneous, sometime organised, violence of the people. While the mass struggle shows the elements of revolutionary violence we have referred to, we cannot yet say it fully represents armed force — after all, stone-throwing is stone-throwing, not skilful military operations. So the gap you mention is there.

Our people are aroused for action, and what they really represent is an aroused political force.

Our task is to transform the political force into a revolutionary people's army. Lenin referred to this as transforming the "political army of the revolution" into the "revolutionary armed forces" or "the people in arms." This is what our movement has been calling a "people's army."

Comrade, can you clarify further the concept of a revolutionary people's army?

I would say a revolutionary people's army may consist of three parts. First, there are the organised advance detachments — the vanguard; second, the revolutionary armed people, and third, those elements of the enemy forces which may be won over to the side of the revolution. The first and second parts alone would constitute a people's army, but where elements of three are present a much-sought-after third dimension is achieved, as with the Bolshevik, Chinese and Cuban experiences.

The organised vanguard detachment — in our case, MK — is, in terms of your previous question, the nucleus of the people's army. This is the element that is organised initially into combat units of various types, which may be urban combat groups, sabotage units, assassination squads, and other special forces situated anywhere in the countryside, town or city, and acting, of necessity, in a clandestine, secret way.

The guerrilla units of the countryside are part of this vanguard — they may operate more openly, depending on the terrain of the country, because it's the terrain that determines the size of a group, its mode of operation and so on. By the way, since rural guerrilla warfare is often taken to be the main form of armed struggle, I would like to stress that it may be only one element, and maybe not even the leading or dominant mode.

Another element of this vanguard will be the people's self-defence militia, based in the factory, township and village; these units may be legal, semi-legal or illegal, depending on the conditions and possibilities.

The second component, the revolutionary armed people, is an active, conscious part of the political army, ready with arms in hand to unite with, and under, the organised command and leadership of the advance detachments of the revolutionary army, to take part in the armed struggle for political power.

The third component, the units of the enemy armed forces, that join the revolution, may be a difficult section to organise, but nevertheless this remains a vital ingredient. Of course, the extent to which such elements may be won over depends on the situation in a particular country. But I would like to deal with this a little later, if I may.

How is this army formed? How is it built up?

Let's deal first of all with the vanguard detachments. We began in 1961 to form our vanguard detachment, which is Umkhonto — we've seen how over 25 years various elements have developed and grown, showing that the process is not completed overnight. This is particularly true of the self-defence groups; we've seen how only lately the conditions have matured for these to emerge as, for example, the *amabutho* of the Eastern Cape, or the Young Lions of Alexandra and elsewhere. The organisation of the vanguard detachments will start with the creation of the leadership organs for combat work; it will involve the training of specially selected cadres and recruits; it will involve the creation of the various combat units I've referred to, and it will involve the early operations of this vanguard, which in time develops and grows, as MK has.

Concerning the building of the "revolutionary armed people" — this is an even more complex and advanced problem than the first task of forming the advance organs, and the actions of the advance detachments play a vital role in accomplishing the task.

We are here talking firstly about the development of mass political consciousness, and consciousness of the need to fight with arms. We are

talking about the task of bringing military skills and training to the people, and building up reserves of arms inside the country so that side by side with the developing armed struggle (carried out in the first instance by the advance detachments) we have the schooling of the people in the use of arms, building on their own use of rudimentary forms of warfare and the improvisation of weaponry; being able to bring weapons into their hands, being able to organise them into disciplined groups. As the struggle develops, so more and more of the popular masses are brought into organised forms of people's war and swell the ranks of the people's army. In this way the nucleus — or the vanguard — bridges the gap between itself and the masses, and finds ways of arming the people and creating the revolutionary army we speak about.

The question of how to win over the third element, some sections of the enemy's army and police, is an extremely important one. We are not talking about winning over huge numbers from the enemy army, but certainly affecting it in such a way as to render it less efficient to the state.

In our situation, where we now have bantustan armies and where the state needs more and more Blacks to do their dirty work for them, we have the chance of working within the enemy forces, and winning over at least some Black soldiers and police, if not some progressive-minded Whites. We see that there are certainly possibilities of affecting the troops in the White conscript army. This would mean the organisation of specialised structures dealing with work within the enemy forces; for that work needs to involve the creation of underground groups and organs of the movement within the enemy forces, the creation of patriotic and democratic groups and organisations affecting the enemy forces, such as the armed forces movement in Portugal, and also the conduct of agitational and propaganda work among the enemy forces and among the civilian population.

Where this work is successful, the enemy armed forces and police will be undermined, and decomposed from within; elements will be neutralised, and, at crucial times, the revolutionary army of the people may find its ranks increased by some elements of the enemy forces ready to pass over to the side of the revolution.

During the process, we gather our forces, build our combat units, and develop from a nucleus to a fully-fledged people's army waging a people's war. The stage of an armed uprising may well arise during this process, where the goal of seizing political power will be achieved.

The time scale may be protracted, or more rapid than we imagine.

From what you say, comrade, it seems we've come quite a way from the classical form of guerrilla warfare. The task of MK in South Africa has always differed from the task of guerrilla movements elsewhere in Southern Africa and the world — the terrain isn't thickly wooded; there's an absence of friendly borders; much MK work has to be done in the cities. To what extent have these conditions constituted problems for MK, or to what extent have they determined MK's mode of working?

It would be helpful to remind ourselves that there are various forms of revolutionary violence, not only guerrilla warfare. Comrade Mandela cited four at the Rivonia Trial: armed uprising or insurrection; sabotage; civil war; terrorism. A revolutionary people's army can use any one or any combination of these forms of force, and the choice will depend on the existing conditions in a country.

Guerrilla warfare in its classical sense conjures up images of liberated zones, friendly borders, rear bases, large detachments, forest and mountain sanctuaries, which do not appear to be readily attainable in our situation.

This is not to rule out the possibilities of guerrilla actions in the rural areas or bantustans. South Africa is large, has lengthy borders, some mountainous areas and plenty, if inextensive, areas of bush. For most of 1984, some of our combatants managed to live and organise among the people in the Lebombo Mountains in the Ingwavuma area, and this example gives us the understanding and the inspiration to repeat such activities. The countryside offers us possibilities of developing guerrilla actions, although the conditions and the terrain will of necessity reduce the size of our units operating in such areas.

It's a question of getting the correct balance. Of course, the urban areas are vital terrain of our struggle, and the decade of rebellion has certainly reminded us of this. At the same time, we must be aware of our weakness in the countryside and in the bantustans particularly, though it is encouraging to see that the revolt of the townships has spread to many rural settlements. Only recently we've seen the struggle develop in Bophuthatswana, in the northern and eastern Transvaal, as it had already developed in the small villages and dorps of the eastern Cape.

For the development of our people's war we have to move forward side by side, the people of the towns and the people of the countryside. The enemy's great weakness is his numbers, which are so few compared to the people's, his isolation and the vast tracts of our country and its borders that he has to police and control, so that activity anywhere in our country, armed blows anywhere in our country, people's

resistance anywhere in our country, stretches the enemy's resources and manpower to a tremendous degree. This, indeed, is his Achilles' heel, and our strategy must be imbued with an approach that forces him to disperse his forces throughout the country.

At our National Consultative Conference, the commission dealing with strategy and tactics made what I think was an important contribution by stating that, given our situation, in the whole question of advancing the armed struggle we should situate our strategy within two key realities, the one unfavourable, the other favourable. The negative is that we have not until now had the possibility of a friendly border with rear bases in the fullest sense of the term, and this has been an unfavourable condition for us. The positive, favourable factor is our strength in the urban areas, based on the people of the townships, the working class, the youth.

These urban centres have a thousand and one links with the bantustans and the rural areas, and we should utilise our urban strength, our township strength, our working class strength, as a springboard to develop our organisational strength and our armed strength within the countryside itself. For example, Mdantsane, that great urban township of the eastern Cape is the main springboard into the Ciskei; KwaMashu and Umlazi have the same relationship to KwaZulu and so on. The urban bases could become the rear bases of our struggle in the countryside.

Of course we will use whatever possibilities exist to reach the bantustans and the countryside, but surely the urban situation allows us this other way to develop our struggle. We should remember that in Cuba, for example, the guerrilla struggle, which was based largely in the countryside, in the mountains, had its springboard in the urban centres, in the city, where the movement had its strongholds in the first place.

But we must never lose sight of the fact that, whether in the course of a guerrilla war of the bush, or a civil war, or through urban guerrilla struggle, armed insurrection must figure as the key way in which power may ultimately be seized. For, unlike FRELIMO or the MPLA, we are not fighting a bush war against a colonial power that may ultimately grant independence after negotiations, and withdraw. In our situation, if real change is to be achieved, we have to face up to the question of state power. How will the existing state structures and instruments of force be destroyed? How will the revolution be defended?

What conditions are necessary for the armed uprising, the insurrection? How do you see it tak-

ing place? Is it possible in South Africa, with its powerful military machine?

Armed insurrection, in some form or other, rather than guerrilla warfare, but often as a culmination of guerrilla warfare, is the classic method of making a revolution. There appear to be two main categories into which insurrections fall — the spontaneous mass uprising, as in Iran, and the planned uprising, as in Petrograd, October 1917. These stand at either end of a scale of varying possibilities.

In the first category there is no prearranged plan or date, with an entirely unexpected, even extraneous event sparking off the conflagration. In such a situation, revolutionaries struggle to gain control, and organise the seizure of power.

In the second category, insurrection is deliberately timed as the final move in a carefully prepared plan of revolutionary action — in which the balance of forces has been finely calculated. The Bolsheviks struggled to gain control over the forces unleashed by the February Revolution, an unexpected event, and directed these forces to the planned seizure of power in October 1917. What we can be sure about is that every revolution which must depend for its ultimate success upon popular support demands an active revolutionary situation before insurrection can be safely launched. It also needs a movement which has the forces and means powerful enough to overthrow the existing order.

Now, we have been working over the years to bring about that revolutionary situation and to build the forces necessary for victory. Ours has indeed been a difficult and protracted struggle. How much more time is required before an active revolutionary situation matures cannot be exactly predicted. A Bolshevik has stated of the February Revolution: "The idea of going into the streets had long been ripening among the workers, only at that moment nobody imagined where it would lead."

We must remember that we do not control every act of the people's, or the response of the enemy authorities. But the mass struggle is advancing at such a pace that we must prepare to take advantage of any swing in the situation, and work with utmost speed to build the type of organisation ready to take control and direct any uprising, which may well begin fairly spontaneously. Above all, this means the presence of a Political Army of the Revolution (the ANC and the popular mass organisations) and the Revolutionary People's Army.

If we are to learn from our people, the township revolts, the decade of rebellion of 1976-86, then surely we need to devise a strategy based on an insurrectionist approach? This would consist of a meshing of political and armed struggle of all types, guerrilla warfare in the countryside and

the remarkable phenomenon of popular uprisings in the cities and towns. Such a strategy would have to plan for perhaps a succession of local and general uprisings, as well as for the unexpected.

The unexpected will also involve reformist or ultra-right attempts by sections of the ruling class to divert or block the path of the revolution. These might very well be unexpected shifts in the political situation, which could present us with a revolutionary situation or a grave threat. We must also remember that history does not often present revolutionary situations.

Turning to the SADF and SAP, the pillars of White supremacy — history shows that, in the last resort, success or failure hinges upon the attitude which the armed forces of the status quo government will take towards an insurrection. Revolutionary movements seldom achieve their objectives unless they can convert the soldiers whose duty it is to uphold the existing regime, or weaken their spirit.

I have already indicated that while we may not expect to convert large numbers of White soldiers, we can succeed in weakening the spirit and morale of a good proportion, and that we can win over Black soldiers and police.

While the Bolsheviks could concentrate on undermining the already discontented Russian army, persuading wavering troops to their side, we will have to weaken the SADF and perfect a strong insurrectionary fighting force. The late David Rabkin wrote in *Umsebenzi*:

Although the SADF is a powerful military machine, it needs political direction in order to function. But politics has to consider other factors beside force. We can **paralyse the political**

direction behind the SADF so that it becomes unable to act."

The SADF is a largely conscript army, subject to all the pressures and tensions of South African society — political, moral and material. Just as they are not impervious to MK bullets (and unfortunately this is the main way in which White South Africa's eyes will be opened) neither are they ultimately impervious to the mass struggle and the policy of the ANC. The SADF is no monolith, and during a revolutionary crisis its fabric will be placed under tremendous strain. Differences between the conscripted 'troopies' and the officer corps will be accentuated, as well as the old English-Afrikaans language divisions and the differences between those officers and men following Botha-Malan-style reform and those whose allegiances lie with the unpredictable HNP-CP rebels.

Under the conditions of a revolutionary crisis it is quite conceivable that the security forces of the state will not be operating at full strength, will be suffering from desertions and demoralisation, from mutiny among Black troops, from indecision and differences at the top, and will not be able to cope with the situation.

At that time, when the civil machine and military machine are not powerful enough to withstand the rising revolutionary pressures, our struggle will triumph.

Thank you, comrade.

Thank you, and my revolutionary greetings to all our combatants, in this the year of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the People's Army.

/9274

CSO: 3400/1962

SOUTH AFRICA

COSATU, SACTU, ANC ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Lusaka SECHABA in English May 86 pp 11, 12

[Text]

This communique was issued jointly by COSATU, SACTU and the ANC.

Delegations of the Executive of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) the National Executive Committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) and the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress (ANC) met in Lusaka on 5th and 6th March 1986.

The respective delegations were led by Comrade Jay Naidoo, General Secretary of COSATU, Comrade John K Nkadimeng, General Secretary of SACTU and Comrade Oliver Tambo, President of the ANC. During the course of the discussions COSATU and SACTU held a separate session to discuss matters of common interest as trade unionists.

The meeting resulted from the common concern of all parties arising from the fundamental and deep-seated economic, social and political crisis into which the Botha regime and the apartheid system of national oppression and class exploitation have plunged our country. There was common understanding that the Pretoria regime and the ruling class of South Africa are powerless to provide any real and meaningful solutions to this general crisis, that lasting solutions can only emerge from the national liberation movement, headed by the ANC, and the entire democratic forces of our country, of which COSATU is an important and integral part.

In this regard it was recognised that the fundamental problem facing our country, the question of political power, cannot be resolved without the full participation of the ANC, which is regarded by the majority of the people of South Africa as the overall leader and genuine representative.

The meeting recognised that the emergence of COSATU as the giant democratic and progressive trade union federation in our country is an historic event in the process of uniting our

working class and will immeasurably strengthen the democratic movement as a whole.

After extensive discussions on the current internal and international situation, characterised by a warm spirit of comradeship, the three delegations agreed on a number of important issues. They agreed that the solution to the problems facing our country lies in the establishment of a system of majority rule in a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa. Further, that in the specific conditions of our country it is inconceivable that such a system can be separated from economic emancipation. Our people have been robbed of their land, deprived of their due share in the country's wealth, their skills have been suppressed and poverty and starvation has been their life experience. The correction of these centuries old economic injustices lies at the core of our national aspirations. Accordingly they were united not only in their opposition to the entire apartheid system, but also in their common understanding that victory must embrace more than formal political democracy.

COSATU Position

The Cosatu delegation explained that the principal tasks facing their federation is to consolidate their membership and affiliates, rapidly effect conversion of the general unions which are part of Cosatu into an industry-based union, within each industry bring about mergers in order to realise the principle of one industry, one union and to unite the entire working force of our country under the banner of Cosatu. At the same time, as a representative of our working class, Cosatu is seized with the task of engaging the workers in the general democratic struggle, both as an independent organisation and as an essential component of the democratic forces of our country. In this regard, the advancement of the interests of the workers and the democratic struggle of our people requires that Cosatu, in working together with the other democratic mass organisations, seek to build disciplined alliances so as to ensure

Education and establish in its place one single democratic, non-racial, free and compulsory system of education for all the children of our country.

Campaigning Together

Similarly it has become imperative that the workers of our country, together with all the democratic forces, work together to destroy the pass laws — the badge of slavery — and the whole system of influx control and prevent the Botha regime from re-introducing this hated system in any guise whatsoever.

In these and all other campaigns facing our people it is the duty of the democratic forces to work together and consult one another in order to establish the maximum unity in action by all our people. The delegations further agreed that the obstacle to any negotiated solution is the Botha regime. They concluded that no negotiations are possible while the leaders of the people are in prison and while the Pretoria regime refuses to accept that our country should be governed by all its people, both Black and white, as equals, as brothers and sisters. In this context the national liberation movement, headed by the ANC, explained that neither negotiations nor "talks about talks" have taken place and that the ANC is committed that any negotiations, if and when they should take place, must be public and involve the entire democratic movement.

In the discussions between COSATU and SACTU, both agreed that the widest possible unity of trade unions in our country is of utmost importance in our people's struggle against the apartheid regime and the bosses. Both agreed that there was no contradiction whatsoever arising from their separate existence.

The meeting between all three organisations was characterised by an overwhelming optimism that despite all the manoeuvres by the Botha regime and its allies, despite the heightening repression, victory over the system of white minority racist rule is not far off.

The meeting reiterated the commitment of the three organisations to fight for a society free from the chains of poverty, racism and exploitation which would require the restructuring of the present economy.

7th March, 1986

that the mobilisation of our people in united mass action also deepens the organisational basis of all democratic organisations of the people.

ANC Positions

The delegation of the ANC also reported to the meeting on its policy, its programme, its strategy and tactics. The ANC emphasised the need for the greatest possible mobilisation of all the people of our country to join in united political action against the apartheid regime, equally and in combination with the mass political struggle. The ANC also stressed the importance of the armed struggle to defend the people against the enemy armed forces and to give the people the possibility to seize power from a White minority regime which holds on to power by the use of force.

The three delegations agreed that it is of central importance that the campaign for the immediate unconditional release of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, should develop with even greater intensity. They agreed that the three organisations would do their utmost in pursuit of this goal.

As the crisis of our country deepens, so too does the resistance, anger and the will of our people to fight back. In the process many issues have emerged and will continue to emerge as central campaigning issues.

At this very moment the entire democratic movement is confronted with the task of finding the correct campaign basis to destroy Bantu

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SOUTH AFRICA

COSATU UNDER PRESSURE FOR MORE VIGOROUS ANTIAPARTHEID STANCE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 May 86 p 13

[Article by Wolfgang Mueller-Haeseler: "South African Workers Forming up; Rush to Radical Labor Unions"]

[Text] In the black worker cities of South Africa the transition from the state of ferment to open rebellion has taken place more quickly than the apartheid government in Pretoria wants to admit. Over Pentecost there were 14 dead in the black settlement of Crossroads near Capetown. It will help the government in Pretoria little that it can point out that this time it was not the white police who caused the deaths but blacks who murdered supposed collaborators. Now the results are beginning to show of partly empty, partly spitefully delayed promises. The government has failed to recognize the signs which the blacks have clearly painted on the wall.

In December 1985 an umbrella organization of the predominantly black labor unions was founded under the name of Congress of South African Trade Unions, Cosatu. Even prior to the founding meeting demands were made which indicate an increasing politicization of the labor union movement. Within 3 months, Cosatu reported about 500,000 members. Hereby it is not important whether this figure provided by Cosatu itself is actually correct. What is decisive is the fact that this organization, unlike its predecessors, can present itself as a representative of the black workers regardless of their tribal membership. In this connection it may play an important role that the unrest in South Africa today has a different quality than the uprising of Sharpeville in 1960 and of Soweto in 1976, which involved largely locally or regionally limited protest actions, while now the uprising, it is true, does not involve the entire country but large parts of it. Especially the industrial centers between Johannesburg and Pretoria, near Port Elizabeth, Durban and Capetown are affected. In contrast to other labor union movements, Cosatu does not exclude membership by white members.

It is in competition with the older Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), which relies more on the state registration and arbitration system and is more likely to meet with approval from the government. Time will tell whether or not it loses followers to the more radical Cosatu. Fosatu also largely rejects cooperation with the United Democratic Front which has gathered a few smaller, mostly radical labor unions around itself. For the time being,

Cosatu is busy with organization questions. Thus far it has gained 33 individual organizations, some of them plant organizations, which are to be reorganized in industrial labor unions of the various branches of business. Other labor unions, such as the Azanian Confederation or the Council of Unions, which, for example, reject white members, continue to be aloof.

The widening of the unrest which has frequently taken place in the enterprises in the past is not only an integration factor for the black workers, this unrest also constitutes a danger to the new labor union movement. The German labor unions, which assist the black organizations in word and deed, are exceedingly careful in assessing the latest development. On TV, the Cosatu president, Elijah Barayi, openly advocated the opinion that there had to be cooperation with the African National Congress, dismissed as a communist in South Africa, because both pursue the same goals. But the ANC, which was founded already before World War I in the then South African Union, has been officially banned since 1961.

In contrast to the already existing smaller unions which have now joined Cosatu, the new organization advocates the hard line of the departure of the international firms from South Africa to induce the white government to give in to the demands of the black tribes. Thus far union leaders had avoided this topic from fear of losing jobs. The demands taken over by Cosatu from the ANC include nationalization of mining and--it is rumored--of central industrial enterprises under a black government. In the first place Cosatu has asked the Botha government for repeal of the passport laws, which are felt to be especially discriminatory, within 6 months. In April, South African State President P. W. Botha announced the immediate suspension of the passport laws. There will no longer be any prosecutions based on these laws in the future.

A Cosatu labor union functionary in the black township of Alexandra near Johannesburg, where there have been repeated disorders, has no illusions. "If we do not rebel against the white rule, we are going to lose our followers." Quite obviously the new labor union does not feel strong enough to pursue a moderate leadership of its own. "If Pretoria does not give in to the demands of the blacks we are going to revolt together with the school children, the students, the women's movements," the functionary says. But it is also quite clear to Cosatu that a departure of the multinational enterprises would make the already high unemployment even more critical.

But whatever direction the various labor unions of South Africa, which are frequently at odds with one another, may belong to, they have taken note that the authorization of black labor unions 7 years ago was no act of abandoning the apartheid system for the white government, but an act of necessity. With the growing industrialization of the South African economy, the demand for skilled workers grew, a demand which could no longer be met by the whites alone.

South Africa's labor unions walk along a narrow line. On the one hand they are faced with a ban by the government in Pretoria if they leave the not precisely defined labor union field of activity and enter the role of a political party; on the other hand, they are no longer attractive to the black workers in industry if they go too far away from the demands of the radical

organizations of blacks, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM). Thus it is understandable that under the pressure of apartheid in South Africa the black unions found it difficult to achieve sharp contours. Anyhow they have only been authorized by the white government since 1979. At most the miners in the mines and the metalworkers thus far have shown the unity that is expected of labor unions without resorting to a--prohibited--political role.

Thus far the black or mixed-race labor unions have not constituted any danger to the white government, especially since frequently they have not been united. But the picture has now changed.

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CSO: 3420/34

SOUTH AFRICA

MEMBERSHIP DISPUTE BOILS AT COSATU CONGRESS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 23-29 May 86 p 6

[Article by Pippa Green]

[Text]

A LENGTHY dispute over the membership figures of affiliates of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) in the Eastern Cape came to a head last weekend, leading to the postponement of the regional launch of the new federation.

Both the two-day congress and the subsequent mass rally due to launch Cosatu in New Brighton on Sunday were marred by allegations of violence and intimidation.

The interim chairman of the region, T Mkalipi, who is also a Chemical Workers Industrial Union shop steward, said some delegates had threatened him verbally. At one stage during the two-day congress, he added, knives were drawn.

Mkalipi also said that an unnamed SA Breweries worker was abducted by alleged "comrades" as he was leaving the rally and questioned about decisions taken at the congress. He was threatened but eventually released unharmed.

The dispute rose over conflicting assessments of membership between the regional credentials committee (set up to determine the number of delegates each union should have) and a group of four Eastern Cape unions, Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union of SA, (Macwusa), General Workers Union of SA (Gwusa), General and Allied Workers Union (Gawu) and the SA Textile and Allied Workers Union (Satawu).

A credentials committee source said

it had had no response from Macwusa and Gwusa to a request to supply receipts to prove their claim to a joint membership of about 5 000. Saawu, which had claimed 10 000 members in the region, produced only 1 500 receipts, entitling the union to seven delegates, the sources said.

Satawu, which is closely linked to Saawu, had claimed regional delegates on the basis of 7 000 members, but was paying national affiliation fees on the basis of only 1 900 members.

A Saawu spokesman, Penrose Ntlontli, said most of the union's member receipts were lost in a fire which destroyed its offices earlier this year. The 1 500 receipts represented membership between November last year and March 30.

The congress agreed the union be allowed a certain number of delegates, but arguments arose when the union claimed an extra six delegates for new membership.

Satawu agreed to accept eight members on the basis of figures submitted to the Cosatu head office.

Tempers flared during the congress, according to several sources, and several delegates from Saawu and Macwusa demanded that Mkalipi be removed from the chair.

However, most unions supported his position at the meeting. Mkalipi claims he was also threatened with "a necklace" during the meeting.

After a seven-hour discussion on Saturday, the regional executive

committee met in a last-minute bid to settle the dispute. There it was agreed that Macwusa and Gwusa be allocated the joint 22 delegates they had claimed on the basis of figures submitted to Cosatu's head office and that all unions be granted the extra six delegates claimed by Saawu on the basis of membership recruited over the past five months.

However, the latter proposal was rejected by the congress as being unconstitutional and the launch was postponed for two months.

Mkalipi claims he was then attacked by a "team" of people at the end of the congress. "But workers from other unions stopped them. Chairs were in the air and knives were out. My guys told me it would not be safe for me to go to the rally."

Commenting afterwards, Mkalipi said he was concerned "at the disregard for the constitution and the disregard for democracy. The only way I would have stepped down as chairman is if the meeting had taken a formal democratic decision. It is not democratic for one group to howl and shout at the chairman."

Saawu's Ntlontli said Mkalipi was not attacked "as such", but added that there was dissatisfaction with the way he had chaired the meeting. It had appeared that he had "favoured" some unions, he said.

Macwusa and Gwusa general secretary, Dennis Neer, said his union was satisfied with the delegation its

was granted. He referred all enquiries about the allegations of violence to Mkalipi.

MIKE LOEWE reports that the launch flop could not have been made public at a more embarrassing time — three hours into the rally.

A crowd of 20 000 had turned out for Sunday's rally, called specifically for the launch. The mood was jubilant and festive. The throng erupted into song when a coffin bearing the inscription "PW Botha" was displayed before the crowd in Port Elizabeth's Dan Qeque Stadium.

After three hours of waiting, the crowd gave a tumultuous greeting to the trade unionists who had been holding a two-day closed-door regional congress.

The picnic mood was cut dead by the national Cosatu vice-president, Makhulu Ledwaba, who announced

that inter-union "differences" had prevented the election of four regional executive members, and that the launch rally had been postponed.

It was, he said, the second Eastern Cape launch attempt to have failed. The first had been thwarted by a magisterial banning order in January.

Local trade union leaders tried to cheer the crowd with workers' songs and slogans. But the unionists had to endure a blistering dressing down from Ledwaba, who effectively accused them of being directionless.

Ledwaba told the rally: "I want all the workers from different establishments and industries to come together and give direction to their delegates."

The postponement followed two days of deliberation over "a number of issues" at the regional congress.

"But this regional congress was unable — maybe because of certain

differences that exist, or maybe because of personalities that exist — to elect four people who will look after the region," he said.

He had also been disappointed to learn there were still "differences of viewpoint" thought to have been resolved at Cosatu's national launch on November 30 last year.

However, the regional congress had resolved that the launch would go ahead at a later date and would be addressed by national Cosatu leaders, but only after the regional executive had been elected.

Journalists present at the rally were asked not to misconstrue those problems as a sign of serious divisions in Cosatu.

"They are only problems, and are not the first in the South African liberation struggle," a speaker told the rally.

The First--and Only--Merger Beats the Deadline

THE Congress of SA Trade Unions' (Cosatu) slogan, "One union, one industry", takes more concrete form this weekend with the first union merger in the new federation.

The merger, between the previously Fosatu-affiliated Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU) and the Cape Town-based General Workers Union (GWU), will take place in Pietermaritzburg.

It is the first and only merger within Cosatu to meet the federation's self-imposed aim of having one union in each industry within six months of its launch in December last year. The deadline runs out next week.

Talks are going ahead in the metal and engineering sectors for a merger, which will include motor industry workers in one very large union.

And in the food sector, a new single union — bringing together the Food and Canning Workers Union and the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union — is expected to be formed early next month.

The union that will be formed in this weekend's merger — to be called the Transport and General Workers Union — will have about 24 000 members and will operate in a sector employing nearly 400 000.

A crucial issue confronting the new union is the awesome prospect of organising railway workers, who constitute about 75 percent of all transport workers. There cannot be many in the labour movement who have forgotten the long and, in the end, unsuccessful battle that the relatively small GWU put up against SATS in the Port Elizabeth docks in 1982.

While the two merging unions agree that railway workers should be organised by a transport workers' union, it is a matter of some controversy in Cosatu itself.

The SA Allied Workers Union (SAAWU), which has some SATS workers among its members in the Transvaal, has argued that railway workers should be organised in a separate union.

Even within the new union, the "one union, one industry" aim does not translate neatly into reality. TGWU will bring about 14 000 signed-up members to the new union, 6 000 of which are municipal workers and 2 000 of which are employed in the cleaning and security sectors. About half the GWU's 10 000 members are employed in the building supplies industry.

TGWU general secretary, Jan Barrett, said her union's position was that the 1 000 transport workers within municipalities should remain in the new TGWU. Other municipal workers would move into a new union "as soon as is practically possible".

As for the cleaning and security workers, Barrett said the union "had always pushed quite hard that they should come in with transport (workers)."

"One reason for this is that they are already in our union, the other is that they form part of the services sector, where wages are low and the workers are extremely vulnerable. So we felt it was important that they be linked with other workers in the transport sector."

TGWU also has close on 6 000 members in the goods and passenger transport sectors.

The organisational backbone of the GWU is its national membership among stevedores, which constitute the majority of its 4 000 transport sector members.

Both unions are confident that the new-found official co-operation between them will be a merger in the truest sense of the word.

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI'S SEBE ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 13 May 86 p 3

[Text]

BISHO — President Lennox Sebe told the National Assembly yesterday that it had been his consuming mission, crusade and life's work in leading the Ciskei nation to nationhood to free his people from oppression and poverty and to restore to them once again the full dignity of life.

Delivering his policy speech, President Sebe said he had experienced the grinding poverty, the misery and hardship of the underprivileged, and the humiliation of racial discrimination and loss of human dignity.

"I believe we have made significant progress in the emancipation of our people in that we have greatly improved our circumstances in life," he said.

However, there was more to be done and the influence of what they

had already achieved had yet to spread beyond their borders to ensure a greater stability and peace for all the peoples of Southern Africa.

President Sebe said they could not be content with their own achievements, with their own lot in life, when they remained surrounded and isolated by revolutionary forces which were at work within the greater regional whole of Southern Africa.

Today they were faced with new challenges, problems such as accelerating unemployment, economic recession and depression, escalating financial inflation and worst of all, civil disorder and unrest.

He said that in their own local sphere in Ciskei they were confronted as ever with austerity in regard to their own recurrent and capital financial resources and

were constrained in tackling the many essential development programmes, projects and infrastructure so essential to the stimulation of a balanced economic development.

Nevertheless, because of the many innovative initiatives introduced by the Presidential Executive Council, they were assured of confident public opinion in support of the government's development philosophy and programmes.

President Sebe said they had gone all out to establish employment schemes, both throughout the rural districts, as well as in their urban centres to alleviate the hardships of the economic recession.

Through the Ciskei Employment Assistance Programme (Ceap), financially sponsored by the Republic of South Africa, thousands of Ciskeians had been pro-

vided with work opportunities and much valuable development had been achieved.

The adverse effects of the economic recession and the slow down in industrial expansion had largely been countered and held at bay by Ciskei's tax reforms and other economic concessions relating to deregulation, privatisation and the promotion of a free enterprise philosophy.

In this regard Ciskei had gained an enviable reputation abroad.

President Sebe paid tribute to the Ciskei People's Development Bank for its big role in industrial development.

In the last 10 months of 1985, the capital investment in Ciskei increased by more than 70 per cent with investments of no less than R109 million in factories, plants and equipment in the country.

/9274

CSO: 3400/1900

SOUTH AFRICA

'EXPLOITATION' OF CISKEI WORKERS UNDER FIRE

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 22 May 86 p 3

[Text]

BISHO — Employers who exploited their Ciskei employees came under fire in the National Assembly here yesterday during the discussion of the policy speech of the Department of Manpower.

The Minister of Rural Development, Mr W. M. Boqwana, said Ciskei would not allow Ciskeian employees to be paid subsistence wages.

Costs were the same for all categories of employees and the wages workers earned should be sufficient to provide for the needs of their households.

He said employers and employees alike paid the same amounts for the education of their children and the same prices for motor vehicles. The demand for fair wages should not only be directed at factories in Ciskei but to every employer.

Government employees, when given a rise, should also increase the salaries of their employees. Charity began at home, he said.

The Deputy Whip, Chief A. M. Mqalo, said he understood that employers were given a concession of R110 to pay the wages of each employee when they established factories in Ciskei.

He therefore exhorted employers to reassess the wages of their workers before tough measures were taken by the government.

The Chief Whip, Chief-tainess I. Burns-Ncamashe, commended the Department of Manpower for its efforts in investigating terms of employment.

The role played by Ciskeian migrant workers in industrial strikes in the Republic of South Africa was regrettable. This was a self-

destructive practice which discredited chiefs, community leaders and Ciskei, she said.

She was supported by Chief Mqalo in condemning Ciskeian involvement in strikes. Chief Mqalo reminded Ciskeians that when they left Ciskei to work in South Africa they left behind hungry families. In joining strikes they cast a bad reflection on the good work done by the department.

The Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr A. M. Tapa, said manpower had become a burning issue in Southern Africa. The Ciskei Minister of Manpower had acted admirably in achieving a lot for Ciskeians, he said.

"Politically, industrial action by trade unions is increasingly becoming the most menacing outlet for agitation. Ciskeians in other countries must act as ambassadors."

/9274

CSO: 3400/1978

SOUTH AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE REFUGEE CRISIS HITS LEBOWA

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 29 May 86 p 13

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG. — The Lebowa Government is faced with an enormous human problem — the influx of thousands of starving refugees crossing the border from Mozambique into the homeland.

The Mozambicans, caught in the crossfire of their country's simmering conflict between Renamo and Frelimo, have crowded into Lebowa and other homelands since last year.

The refugees, claiming to have braved the hazards of landmines, bandits, diseases and wild animals as they crossed through the Kruger National

Park, are settled in camps set up in Phalaborwa and Tzaneen.

Lebowa's secretary for health, Dr Nchupe Mphahlele, said the number of refugees in Lebowa has risen to about 5 000 and most are starving and in desperate need.

Dr Mphahlele said the refugees arrived in the homeland with no clothes or blankets and suffering from malnourishment and related diseases.

"Right now, Lebowa has no money to provide medical care and food for the thousands of starving refugees.

"We are waiting to meet the South African Government and ask for more

money in our budget so that we could be able to look after the refugees and their children. But if this is not forthcoming then we will be faced with a kingsize problem," he said.

Earlier this year the South African Home Affairs Minister, Dr Stoffel Botha, warned that the government would have to consider stepping up the rate of repatriation of the refugees if the tide cannot be stemmed.

The estimates of the refugees now in South Africa has been put at more than 250 000, of whom about 63 000 are registered "illegals".

Mrs Jennifer Njambo is a mother of five children. Only three are with her now and she has no source of income.

She claims to have lost track of her two sons as they fled from Mozambique across the Kruger Park.

She says she has given up all hope of ever finding her sons and suspects that animals may have eaten them.

Mrs Njambo said she spent three nights walking through the game reserve with her three children, one strapped to her back.

"My feet were swollen and cracked and have not healed. But I would rather we stay here and starve than go back to where we came from because there life was like hell on earth."

/9274

CSO: 3400/1902

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPATRIATES 'FLOODING' TRANSKEI JOB MARKET CALLED DISTURBING

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 31 May 86 p 4

[Text]

UMTATA — The Department of Interior was attacked yesterday because of the number of expatriates in Transkei who were "flooding the employment market."

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), Chief Ntsikayezwe Sigcau, of Tabankulu, warned the government that many expatriates were responsible for the coups in several African countries.

He accused expatriates of being spies and informers.

Border post control should be tightened.

The MP for Butterworth, Mr Witness Tamsanqa, told the House that the government must be careful about granting settlement or working permits to foreigners.

He said there were many expatriates who

left their countries to come and flood the limited employment market in Transkei.

"We cannot tolerate this because there are children who have passed matric and have no jobs and this is their country where they must be employed, instead of expatriates.

"We have examples of this nature because in Nigeria it was discovered the expatriates were the bosses and did not even respect the citizens of that country after being allowed to work there. They were immediately sacked and chased out of the country," Mr Tamsanqa said.

He agreed with Mr Peter Powell who had campaigned in the British Parliament that all expatriates be returned to their countries.

Mr Tamsanqa said some of the expatriates were not technicians or specialists in their fields, but were doing jobs which could be done by Transkeians.

"What is disturbing is

that I have discovered there are now foreigners who manage shops. Our children are hungry. These people are not specialists. Why should this be allowed?

"Surely if we want to protect our people, we must not let expatriates flood the already scarce employment market," Mr Tamsanqa said.

Mr Tamsanqa said of the 133 foreigners who had been granted Transkei citizenship, he hoped that those were coloureds and whites who grew up in the country.

He said the government must also be aware of ex-Rhodesians who fled Mr Robert Mugabe's government. They were employed in many firms as managers or as personnel officers and some of them were undermining Transkeians.

"At times one finds that they advertise a post only to find out that when a Transkeian is appointed as a personnel manager, he does a messenger's job."

/9274
CSO: 3400/1978

SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEYS SAYS PWV BLACKS OPT FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 86 p 3

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

A CLEAR majority of the 1 300 black respondents in the PWV area have opted for negotiation as a means of solving South Africa's problems and ending violence.

This is one result of a recent survey conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

It has also been shown that a growing number of whites favour black parliamentary representation. The actual figures will be in a full report on the survey to be released soon.

Dr Nic Rhoodie, who led the survey team, said these were the two most significant findings so far in the continuing survey.

In spite of the turmoil and violence in the country at present, the majority (66%) of blacks were prepared to talk and rejected violence as a solution. Rhoodie said with the unrest, a much bigger white backlash against black parliamentary representation was expected.

However, it was found that an increasing number of whites were ready to face up to power-sharing, and to the disappearance of apartheid. On the issue of consumer boycotts, locally, Rhoodie said, respondents were equally divided between opposing them and favouring them — about 48% on either side.

On international boycotts, 68% opposed them and 27% gave support. On disinvestment, most blacks polled (68%) were opposed to this as a strategy to destroy apartheid, and 27% believed it could ultimately destroy apartheid.

To the question "Do you think you can gain anything from violence in the future?" 39% said they could. A year ago the comparable figure was less than 20%.

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S MUSLIMS' ROLE IN FIGHTING APARTHEID PRAISED

Lusaka SECHABA in English Mar 86 pp 21, 22

[Article by Farook Ali]

[Text] Red checkered Palestinian scarves, chanting "Allahu Akbar" (Allah is great), defying the occupation forces, they surge forward. Where? In Beirut? No, in South Africa.

Moslems are rising in their thousands in the Western Cape to take up their role--not behind the Black people, but side by side with the rest of the oppressed. The current uprising of our people has a number of new dimensions: its intensity (in terms both of the rapidity with which events follow each other and of the extent of damage done to the system), the unity of the masses with the student community, the unqualified commitment to the liberation struggle by the Coloured community and the unity between Moslems and Christians in action.

The commitment in street battles, community organising and protest marches that the Moslems are exhibiting and the willingness of Christians to follow, and even be inspired by, the militancy of 'jihad' has broken down centuries of mistrust. Yes, they didn't only try to divide us on the basis of colour, but also on the basis of religion. And, like all their schemes, this has also come to nought.

Much of the defiance and militancy in the Western Cape can be traced to the Moslems, but more important is the fact that this is the synthesis of revolutionary Islam and the national democratic movement in South Africa. The leaders of the Moslem community, such as Imam Hassan Solomon, Rassool and Moulana Farid Esack, were senior activists in the UDF long before they launched the most popular and progressive Moslem movement in South Africa--the Call of Islam. They make no bones about their commitment to the UDF and the Freedom Charter. The fact that the Moslem masses have so completely identified with the Call of Islam is testimony to the brilliant manner in which the UDF has always been able to interpret history correctly and to 'seize the moment.'

Islam in South Africa today means a commitment to make apartheid ungovernable, and we are going to do this side by side with our non-Moslem comrades. This, together with a commitment to the national democratic struggle, ensures that

the Moslems does not degenerate into a narrow and religiously arrogant one.

Indeed, it is only within the house of national democracy that there is room for the family of Islam. The Freedom Charter's recognition of different cultural groups and the call of the UDF to people of different religious traditions to use these traditions for the destruction of racism and capitalism appeals to Moslems like nothing else in our history. It is, therefore, no small wonder that the most powerful body of the Moslems (even the government is forced to recognise it), the Moslem Judicial Council, has so completely identified with the UDF. Its chairperson, Sheikh A. G. Gabier, is at present being sought by the South African Gestapo and is a prominent figure at UDF rallies.

Is all this a flash in the pan? The prolonged absence of Imam Hassan and Moulana Farid from South Africa, the detention of Ibrahim Rasool (also a UDF executive member) and the submerging of Sheikh Gabier have not led to any slackening of activity. The Call of Islam newsletter comes out regularly, and the Call of Islam is as active as ever. The revolutionary fervour of the Moslems is not a phenomenon that fell from the sky and reached us via Iran. It is the result of two years of skilled work, which the Call of Islam learned from its sister organisations in the UDF, the setting up of community-based infrastructures, a newsletter with a monthly circulation of 30,000. Let the Western press talk about Cape Town resembling Beirut or Teheran (thereby also hoping to send fear down the spines of potential sympathisers) but the struggling masses of South Africa know that another nail has been driven into the coffin of racism and capitalism.

"We have arrived," says Moulana Farid, the national co-ordinator of the Call of Islam.

We have received two clear messages from two opposite quarters, which indicate just that.

A police major screamed at me when I defied his order to leave, "You Moslems are giving us a lot of trouble. We've had enough of you!" When I told this story to my congregation, someone shouted, "Tell them we're only starting!"

The second message was from the leader of the nation, Nelson Mandela. In a letter to Sheikh Gabier, he says, "Tell the Moslems that I'm proud of them."

We have arrived!

/9274

CSO: 3400/1983

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SEBE TO PURSUE FOREIGN RECOGNITION--Bisho--Ciskei had continued with her overseas missions with endeavours to obtain recognition from a number of different countries in Europe, President Lennox Sebe told the National Assembly yesterday. Delivering his policy speech he said they hoped benefits would yet flow from important contacts that had been made and it was their intention to continue with their efforts to gain recognition of their nationhood overseas. He reminded the house of Ciskei's success in Rome with his meeting with Pope John Paul II and his subsequent follow-up meeting with Cardinal Ganvin in the Vatican City. Pres Sebe said that nevertheless, Ciskei would not be easily deterred by their lack of success to date in getting international recognition. He believed that Ciskei's overseas missions would now more correctly portray their prime objective in promoting Ciskei as a country for economic investment. He believed Ciskei had acquitted herself competently and with flair and vigour in the cultivation of good public opinion in Southern Africa and overseas.
[Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 13 May 86 p 3] /9274

BISHO DEVELOPMENT PRAISED--Bisho--No other development activity had more positively demonstrated the wisdom of the free enterprise approach than in the field of housing and in particular at the capital city of Bisho, President Lennox Sebe said yesterday. He said that there were about ten construction companies engaged in the erection of a wide range of houses, mostly of reasonable design and standards. Within a space of two years a total of 300 houses had been erected, occupied and sold, and a considerable residential populace had become established at Bisho. President Sebe said that at Bisho an additional 900 serviced erven had been completed and made available to home building companies. The old Bisho airfield had been planned for further residential development and applications for 800 erven had been received. Middledrift had requested a housing scheme as a matter of urgency and during the forthcoming 12 months, some 18,000 homes in Mdantsane would be offered for sale to the public. President Sebe said that without the Ciskei Building Society, the housing boom would not have been possible, and this financial institution was a miracle in itself. Barely a year ago, the society had established such supreme confidence in investors that financial resources in excess of some \$31 million had become available to promote and finance the housing development that was taking place. [Text] [East Longon DAILY DISPATCH in English 13 May 86 p 3] /9274

NEW RESORT BOOSTS CISKEI TOURISM--Bisho--Ciskei's fledgling tourist industry had received a tremendous boost with the opening of the Hpekweni Marine Holiday

9 July 1986

Resort in November last year. President Lennox Sebe said in his policy speech that the new hotel in the Stockenström West district had more than doubled Ciskei accommodation facilities overnight. With the attraction of the Amatola casino and the renovated facilities of the Hamburg Hotel and the Highlands View Holiday Resort, as well as the Tsolwana Game Ranch, tourism could now rightly be accredited as one of the main sources of revenue generation in Ciskei. President Sebe said that, unfortunately, without a proper statistical base, it was not possible to determine what actual contribution was being made to state revenue by tourism, but obviously it must represent a considerable sum. The tourist board had played a significant role in advertising Ciskei as a tourist mecca, not only in terms of its attractive hotels and casino, but also in bringing interest to bear on hiking trails, motoring trails and the wonderful retreats to be found in the Amatola mountains. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 13 May 86 p 3] /9274

CISKEI BULEMBU AIRPORT NEARLY COMPLETE--Bisho--Ciskei's international airport at Bulembu, which was equipped with every navigational and safety aid, was among the most modern in Southern Africa, President Lennox Sebe, continuing with his policy speech, said yesterday. He said the airport, which is nearing completion, would provide a new gateway into the Republic of Ciskei and would play a significant role in accelerating growth in the country's economy and in the tourist industry. Pres Sebe said the airport had been constructed to specifications which catered for the largest aircraft used on international air routes. Thus direct flights could originate from any country with a distance of 3,500 nautical miles, that is Nairobi, Mauritius or Seychelles. It was gratifying to learn that two Ciskeians had successfully completed their first phase training in airport management. Three others had passed their aerodrome control licence examinations in South Africa, thereby complying with international standards. These trainees had undergone practical training at East London and Jan Smuts airports. He said that eight more Ciskeians would be trained in air traffic control and four in communications. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 13 May 86 p 3] /9274

SUPPORT OF BLACK SUPERVISORS URGED--Most supervisors will soon be black, and in the end black supervisors will be better than white ones if they are fully supported by middle-management, says Dennis Etheredge, president of the SA Institute of Supervisors has said. Speaking at a seminar at the Jan Smuts Airport Sun yesterday, Etheredge said that insufficient attention was given to the supervisor and foreman and the ratio of supervisor to workman of 1 to 42 was far too low. Supervisors had to be acknowledged leaders and know how to use each man to his best ability, he said. There must be clear lines of communication with managers and they did not exist at the moment. Etheredge said that all this would improve with selection and training, not just the toughest should be selected and there must be training as very few were born to supervising others. The training should include an understanding of special SA problems, such as racial differences and politicisation, and supervisors should understand trade unionists, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 May 86 p 2] /9274

BLACK POLICEMEN PRAISED--Ulundi: Black policemen in an apartheid society were not "mad dogs" that had to be rooted out and killed, but were society's greatest friend, said Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Addressing the Kwa Zulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi--who is also the homeland's Minister of Police--said nowhere else in Africa had "liberation forces" concentrated on

killing black policemen and civil servants as was happening in this country. In fact those who had triumphed over colonial oppression were grateful that they had inherited a trained black police force. "Black policemen did not make the laws of apartheid. "Every one of them has the same yearning for freedom that we have." Referring to vigilante police forces being formed in some townships, Chief Buthelezi warned that these groups would be stamped out as they often committed atrocities in the name of justice. "Black South Africans have carried a huge burden of not only having to strive for democracy and decency, but having to do so in a way that we are not de-humanised," Chief Buthelezi told the Assembly. [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jun 86 p 3] /9274

EMPLOYMENT FOR 27,000 CISKEIANS--Bisho--The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, told the National Assembly that despite the ever present spectre of unemployment which plagued Ciskei, his department was able to place 27,000 workseekers in employment last year. Delivering his policy speech yesterday, he said this was an increase of 27 percent compared with 1984. This achievement was made possible by an effective publicity campaign directed mainly at employer organisations in South Africa. This strategy enabled the manpower placement centre's exhibit at the Cape show to secure about 400 jobs for Ciskeians. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 21 May 86 p 2] /9274

CSO: 3400/1978

SOUTH AFRICA

PORTUGUESE DAILY ANALYZES REACTIONS TO RAIDS

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 27 May 86 p 18

[Article by "A.C.R.": "ANC a Dangerous Guest"]

[Text] The action by the Republic of South Africa against ANC (African National Congress) facilities in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana--a model action in terms of effectiveness and care taken to avoid hitting other targets--has met with a variety of opinions. But one of the strangest is certainly that expressed by the president of Zambia.

In the opinion of Kenneth Kaunda, Pretoria was inspired by the U.S. attack on Libya. The president of Zambia thus tried to make both the United States and South Africa the culprits, showing them to be the same and enemies of peace. This indicates that Kaunda is very much in tune with the Kremlin and all communist propaganda, but is not representative of the truth: South Africa, in acting as it did, was not imitating any foreign model--it was merely pursuing its own policy in matters of defense.

In fact, the punitive raids of 19 May are entirely consistent with those made in January 1981 and May 1983 against ANC facilities in southern Mozambique, specifically in Matola; in December 1982 against identical targets located Maseru, capital of Lesotho; and in June of last year against an ANC sabotage center in Gaborone, capital of Botswana. In fact, they belong in the same category with the frequent punitive expeditions in southern Angola, the only difference being that their targets are SWAPO bases, rather than those of the ANC.

So there is nothing new. Nothing new--except that on this occasion the South African planes and helicopters went farther than usual: they flew to Harare and Lusaka, which perhaps could be a reminder to the Angolan communists of the MPLA that some day the raids could reach Luanda.

It can also be construed as a novelty that these attacks took place to coincide with the visit to South Africa of a Commonwealth delegation, with the well-intentioned but utopian purpose of easing tensions. But this only means that the South African government should be taken at its word when it promises to destroy ANC or SWAPO bases abroad, independently of any diplomatic or negotiating plan or execution of the ongoing process for gradual elimination of apartheid.

For Pretoria, this is a firmly established principle. In taking full responsibility before Parliament a few days ago for these new punitive expeditions, President

Pieter Botha stressed that anyone bringing terrorist arms into South Africa and anyone who kills innocent people "must be hunted down."

In a note distributed by its diplomatic representatives abroad, the Botha government develops the same idea: "The Republic of South Africa is firmly resolved to use all means at its disposal against terrorists, wherever they may be found. It is our duty and our right to protect our people against such terrorist acts and we will diligently perform our duty. The actions undertaken were carried out with the highest sense of responsibility and only after due consideration."

Most American [as published; African?] States Did Not Protest

The surprise expressed concerning the event was without foundation. The governments of the three countries that complained of having been attacked by South Africa--but which were not...--knew very well what they were exposing themselves to when they gave shelter to the ANC elements. In addition to the series of events taking place over a period of 5 years, they could not have been unaware of the warning to this effect made publicly by the South African defense minister.

There was no reason for the surprise. There may have been reasons for the protests, made by Larry Speakes on behalf of the White House, by Dutch minister Hans van den Broek on behalf of the EEC, by Senegal's President Abou Diouf on behalf of the OAU, and by other statesmen of greater or lesser importance on behalf of their governments--but all of us are already familiar with these reasons: they are those imposed by the lack of political intelligence on a worldwide scale, by democratic-socialist mythology and by the need to lose neither United Nations votes nor economic advantages in the Third World camp.

Interestingly, most African states--with the exception, of course, of the "front-line" nations--reacted much less vigorously than did the Europeans and the Americans. Argentina severed relations with the Republic of South Africa, but this was not done nor will it be done by the nations of southern Africa, which are economically dependent upon their detested neighbor.

The Europeans and the Americans should not forget that. The Americans, especially, should not forget that in the U.S. Congressional Record there are transcripts of the revelations made by Igor Glagolev after having asked for political asylum at the Statue of Liberty in 1976. Revelations on the basis of which no doubt was left about the essence of the conflict in southern Africa and the heavy Marxist content that characterizes the African National Congress.

And Igor Glagolev should be taken at his word: the former researcher of the Soviet Academy of Sciences was a Kremlin consultant on its plans for sovietizing the African continent. That's all.

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CSO: 3442/238

SOUTH AFRICA

SOME CITY COUNCILS CALL FOR OPEN AREAS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 May 86 p 7

[Article by Dianna Games]

[Text]

MOMENTUM is gathering in Parliamentary circles and in some SA cities for the dropping of the Group Areas Act, with many city councils taking the lead in calling for its abolition.

The Johannesburg City Council, however, appears to have been dragging its heels on the issue, despite the fact that the city was a forerunner in the opening of its Central Business District and has its fair share of unofficial "grey areas".

Johannesburg Management Committee chairman Francois Oberholzer said the council was keeping a low profile on the issue. "We abide by

the law of the land and we will address that question once it comes within our jurisdiction," he said.

But opposition leader in the council Sam Moss said the Act was on its way out and council planning in future would have to be made in terms of its being invalid.

The Act is being examined by the President's Council and their findings are likely to be made known around August, during the second session of Parliament.

Meanwhile, a "local option" — to scrap apartheid legislation at central government level and allow local authorities to retain segregation if they wish — has been proposed.

Moves by city councils include:

☐ The East London City Council's recent vote to open its residential areas to all races;

☐ The Durban City Council's request to government that the Group Areas Act be scrapped in Durban;

☐ The Maritzburg City Council's vote last month in favour of investigating the feasibility of creating a new multi-racial residential suburb.

In Johannesburg, the number of blacks (including Indians and coloureds) living in Hillbrow and Berea is about 40% of the total population, or about 20 000 people.

There have been reports that an increasing number of Indians are buying houses in the more affluent suburbs.

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CSO: 3400/1901

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

WYEBANK INDIANS NEED LAND--House of Delegates MP, Mr Manilal Naranjee, is confident that three large Indian-owned properties which have been zoned for whites in Wyebank will be re-zoned after a Group Areas Board hearing last week. Mr Naranjee told the hearing the three plots which would be enough for 64 houses was urgently needed by the local Indian community which was suffering from an acute shortage of land. "We have worked hard for the land. It took a 19-year battle for the authorities to eventually agree to give the Indian community land in Wyebank and we are confident that we will get these three plots," said Mr Naranjee. But the Kloof Town Board is opposing the move to have the three plots re-zoned for Indians. The board's representative, Mr A. H. Hattingh, said the land would remain white and that it would be used for low density housing. "We are not opposing the re-zoning of the plots on racial grounds. No matter who gets it, it will have to be for low density housing," said Mr Hattingh. Another objection came from a property development company which said that it had concluded an agreement to buy two of the plots. A third objection came from a road construction company whose representative said that this company had bought a payloador for R70,000 and it was standing idle. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 28-31 May 86 p 3] /9274

'ANTICRIME' GROUP FORMED--East London--An organisation aiming to protect East Londoners against "criminals and intimidators" has been formed in the city. The organisation calls itself the "White Anti-Intimidation Group." The group's chairman, Mr Cobus van Loggerenberg, said the group planned to make the city's streets and shopping centres safe. "We decided to form the group after white shoppers were intimidated during the Pick 'n Pay strike," he said. Mr Van Loggerenberg said the organisation also wanted to protect shoppers against muggers. "We would like to have groups of two or three patrolling Oxford Street on a Saturday morning," he said. "We also want volunteers to watch suburban shopping centres at night." Mr Van Loggerenberg said he had approached the police and was hoping for a meeting to discuss the legal rights of his group. "We are not vigilantes," he said. "We want to operate openly and within the law." "At the moment anybody who goes to help somebody being mugged will be beaten off by a bunch of hooligans. [Text] [Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 24 May 86 p 3] /9274

STUDENTS' SADF RESOLUTION--About 400 University of Cape Town students have unanimously passed a resolution demanding the right to choose whether to serve

in the South African defence Force or not. Speakers at the lunchtime meeting organized by the Conscription Action Group (CAG) on Tuesday included Port Elizabeth Youth Committee president Mr Mkhuseli Jack and a Stellenbosch End Conscription Campaign member, Mr Jaco Malan. Mr Jack said: "We believe that the troops in the townships act as the aggressive forceful arm of apartheid, nationalist-style. [Text] [Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 29 May 86 p 13] /9274

ISCOR ACCUSED OF RACISM--The Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) has accused Iscor of racism for refusing it participation in this year's wage talks. Mawu said Iscor had demanded the union have 30 percent membership before it could be allowed to take part in the talks--a condition not applied to white unions. It said while the union did not object in principle to the precondition, its demands for majority unionism had been rejected by the Steel Engineering Industries Federation, of which Iscor was a member. The federation had insisted that all unions, irrespective of membership size, be included on the metal industrial council. "Many small white unions are represented in the negotiations and Iscor has stated explicitly that the precondition would not be applied to these white unions. Mawu has substantial membership at Iscor, which is increasing rapidly," said the statement. The union said it would consider legal action against both Iscor and Seifsa. An Iscor spokesman denied the company's actions were racially motivated. The company had to negotiate with up to 12 unions, with another seven still recruiting membership, he said. [Text] [By Mike Siluma] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 May 86 p 3] /9274

EMIGRANTS UPROOTING AT GREATER PACE--South Africans are uprooting themselves at an accelerating pace to settle in other countries, according to figures released yesterday by Central Statistical Services. The migration loss in January and February this year was 1,044 people, compared with a gain of 2,554 in the two months last year. In the January-February period, immigrants totalled 1,333 against a record of 2,377 emigrants for the two months last year. A breakdown in the emigrant figures highlights the continuing serious loss of professional and skilled workers. In this period, 78 (39 last year) engineers left the country, 29 (9) medical doctors and dentists, 30 (6) accountants, and 54 (22) educationists. Economists said it was virtually certain that the trend would continue. They stressed that uncertainty about future political developments, the economy, and the threat of a tightening web of sanctions, would continue to influence those with saleable skills to consider emigrating. Tourism was also hit in the January-February period. Foreign visitors totalled 187,242 compared with 226,738 last year. [Text] [By Gerald Reilly] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 May 86 p 2] /9274

CSO: 3400/1919

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO PAY FOOD SUBSIDIES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 May 86 p 4

[Text]

THE State could no longer pay out large amounts on food subsidies, Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs Greyling Wentzel said in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Speaking on his budget, he said the question of subsidies on certain food products was being reviewed.

The bread subsidy was already being phased out, by fixing the amount paid by the State at R150m.

The subsidy being paid on mealie meal was not satisfactory because only white maize was used for food purposes. Yellow maize was used mainly for chicken feed.

Subsidies were also being requested on other food products.

It was clear the State could not continue to pay large amounts to subsidise food, and other ways would have to be sought to provide cheaper food for the needy.

Referring to amounts paid to meat and canned food producers, he said this should not be seen as a subsidy to farmers but as assistance for industries which provided employment for many people.

The canned food industry had suffered as a result of a trend by consumers towards fresh produce.

The meat industry had been severely affected by the drought, which had forced farmers to sell their stock at low prices. — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/1911

SOUTH AFRICA

MORE MOVES TO PHASE OUT RENT CONTROL FORESEEN

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 May 86 p 4

[Article by Barry Streek]

[Text]

MORE measures towards the phasing out of rent control would be taken soon, Local Government, Housing and Works Minister Amie Venter said in Cape Town yesterday.

He said: "There is an adequate supply of rental accommodation available. So it appears to be a suitable time to proceed with the phasing out of rent control in terms of existing legislation, but to afford such protection to those who are in need of it".

However, before the phasing-out process could proceed, the income limits within which persons had to fall to qualify for protection had to be determined.

Venter said an inter-departmental committee was investigating the income limits which should apply to qualify for housing assistance from the State.

He said: "It will be a condition of the further phasing out process that the rental of dwellings exempted will not be increased during the first two years by more than a certain percentage annually, and that the exemption will take effect after three calendar months, as from the date of the decision of exemption."

The move comes as no surprise to property observers. Although none of those who spoke to *Business Day* had seen details of the announcement, they said government had discussed the proposed action with their representatives.

Executive director of the SA Property Owners' Association (Sapoa) Peter Erasmus said he understood about 8 000 to 12 000 would continue to have rent control protection.

They would be people, many of them elderly, who were already protected. As they moved, died or their incomes increased, protection would fall away until, ultimately, rent control disappeared altogether.

For some, that was not enough. A landlord said property owners would still in effect be subsidising tenants.

The Progressive Federal Party yesterday welcomed the government announcement that the entire Rent Control Act was not being repealed.

However, PFP Local Government, Housing and Works' spokesman Alf Widman warned that if the income limits were not raised substantially more people would lose their protection "as these limits are more than three years old and have been ravaged by the rate of inflation".

He said: "Since the Minister is acting by way of proclamation, it means that rent control can be reimposed at any stage and I believe this is necessary as the law of supply and demand changes from year to year and we may need control once again."

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CSO: 3400/1911

SOUTH AFRICA

LOCAL FIRMS MERGE TO ENCOURAGE EXPANSION

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST (Business) in English 24 May 86 p 1

[Article by Bob Kernohan]

[Text]

TWO important consolidation and development plans involving Port Elizabeth industries were announced today.

One is that two well-known family names in business in the city have joined forces to create a new and stronger operation. This is Macdonald Tub 'n Tile, which sees young businessmen Stuart Macdonald and Robin Douglas-Jones join forces, and already pursuing aggressive expansion plans.

The second is that Potlec Industries has merged with Continental Engineering and is to expand its already diversified operations still further and has major export projects in the pipeline.

Tub 'n Tile was founded five years ago by Mr Robin Douglas-Jones.

The Macdonald-Douglas-Jones merger will benefit both Tub 'n Tile and the Macdonald group of companies, said Mr Macdonald.

He will join the board of Macdonald Tub 'n Tile. In turn, Mr Douglas-Jones will become a shareholder and director of Macdonald Safety Glass.

Mr Macdonald said the business was allied to his other interests, including glass and building.

"Mr Douglas-Jones's vast

experience in the building, glass and allied industries will be of immense benefit to us," he said.

Macdonald Tub 'n Tile, which already had a branch in Plettenberg Bay, would expand into the Free State shortly along with a branch of Macdonald Safety Glass.

In addition, the motor division of Macdonald Safety Glass would be relocated in the Tub 'n Tile building in Grahamstown Road.

"It will be in the heart of 'motortown' and therefore more centrally and conveniently placed to service the motor industry," said Mr Macdonald.

Potlec's managing director, Mr Siegfried Potocnik, said the merger with the engineering company would widen the operating base of his 20-year-old organisation.

His company's success is clear indication that, with forward thinking and diversification, small operations can succeed and expand in today's difficult economic times.

A qualified electrical engineer, he began in a small garage undertaking repair work for the motor industry.

As demand for his services increased, the company moved to larger prem-

ises and began manufacturing automotive wiring harnesses.

With production increasing steadily, he moved to Deal Party three years ago, the operation having diversified into producing PVC piping and electronic equipment.

"We are now expanding into the engineering field," Mr Potocnik said. "Undertaking this under the current economic climate — where many firms are either cutting back or closing down — confirms our confidence in ourselves and also in Port Elizabeth as an industrial city."

"A large percentage of the available labour market here is motor trade-orientated, so making planning for our expansion programme that much easier."

"The company's expansion over the years has made us far more diversified, so that we can now offer a wide range of product and services from within our group," he added.

The merger with Continental Engineering will involve the company in the manufacture of roll bars for commercial vehicles, making racks, pallets and bins for materials handling, and making security doors and fences.

Export markets are also being investigated, with Mr Potocnik already highly confident that a battery monitoring device he has developed has high potential in Europe as well as in South Africa.

"We recently acquired the rights to manufacture a windcharger from an Austrian company and this has opened up a new avenue to us," he said.

"As a result of this, I have developed a low-cost electronic battery monitor, which we will soon be exporting back to Austria, where it will be distributed by the windcharger company.

"It has high potential there, as well as in this country, where it can be used in a wide field, including the caravan industry and the automotive industry."

Mr Potocnik said that another international contract — with a projected turnover of R30 000 every six weeks — was also on the cards, although he could not reveal any details "at this stage".

Another new field being entered is the supply of wiring harnesses and rubber fittings for domestic appliances.

"We already have wide

experience in providing PVC piping — up to 150 000 metres a month — and rubber fittings and wiring harnesses to the automotive industry, and are now in the process of finalising a contract with a domestic appliance company in East London for similar equipment."

He said production in some areas had quadrupled recently.

"We are looking at expansion all round and are appointing agents throughout the country."

Plans are also being considered for the company to build a new factory on a 6 000-metre plot it owns in at Perseverance Industrial area.

"There is no shortage of business if you go out and find it," said Austrian-born Mr Potocnik. "We have been working 10 hours a day and weekends for several months."

One disappointment he has had is a lack of support from big local organisations.

"We find this peculiar as various pledges have been made by major companies that they will support local industry, but there is little sign of this from some of these," said Mr Potocnik.

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CSO: 3400/1910

SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIST URGES COMPETITION TO STIMULATE ECONOMY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 May 86 p 2

[Text]

ECONOMIC recovery does not depend on first finding a solution to SA's political problems, says Cape Town University economics professor Brian Kantor.

He told the annual congress of the Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association of SA (Fedhasa) at the Cape Sun yesterday that the economy needed stimulation to get it going.

This could be achieved by reducing taxation and by allowing free competition.

Increased prosperity would result in more money being available to spend on black housing and education and other necessary projects and would make it easier to solve political problems.

Kantor said: "Our economic lifeblood is draining away because we are not offering holders of capital and owners of skills rates they consider competitive with those in other parts of the world."

The poor would suffer "unless we can make our economy genuinely competitive again".

He said an economic miracle of this kind was not impossible. "We should not give up hope that this can be done, even without a political solution first. We can turn this whole thing round and if we do we can solve our political problems."

Economic development should

receive absolute priority. "Never has economic growth, increased spending and increased output been so important."

It was necessary to increase competition and give up protection for certain industries, allowing market forces to work freely.

Competition in a free market prevented exploitation as well as increasing efficiency, and real redistribution of wealth could not be achieved through taxation because firms built it into their costs to be met by consumers in the end.

Kantor said SA consumers were suffering from a lack of confidence, which made them unwilling to spend, and from cash flow problems.

The past two Budgets had been totally unsuitable for a country in recession and had actually increased revenue from taxation.

"The government does not need the revenue, it is getting too much."

Kantor said the SA tax system should be reformed so that it taxed consumption instead of income.

Provision should be made for encouraging saving by allowing all savings as a deduction from individual or corporate income tax.

Kantor said the Receiver of Revenue would not be the loser because a growing economy would mean a growing tax base and extra savings would mean extra growth.

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CSO: 3400/1977

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

UTAH TO SELL RSA, NAMIBIA INTERESTS--Utah International, the California-based mining subsidiary of Broken Hill Proprietary, is seeking to sell all its wholly-owned exploration prospects in South Africa and Namibia. Utah executives said the company had entered talks aimed at reducing its exposure in the region. These have drawn in a number of possible buyers including British and Canadian groups as well as domestic mining houses such as Anglo American. Deposits include gold, chromite estimated at 35-million tons, alluvial diamonds, and a Namibian tantalite reserve which is the subcontinent's only known mineable source of the black mineral. Up to two dozen separate areas are involved, of which four or five are defined as ready for immediate development. They are grouped under Southern Sphere Holdings, a Transvaal-based exploration unit which Utah is willing to sell in its entirety or piecemeal. Utah officials said the move did not amount to a withdrawal from SA. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 May 86 p 13] /9274

BID TO FIND USE FOR UNSALEABLE COAL--SA produced more than 48-million tons of residual or unsaleable coal last year, according to Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Danie Steyn. This is about 4m tons more than the 44.7 m tons of coal exported during 1985. Answering a question by Louis Stofberg (CP Sasolburg) in Parliament yesterday, Steyn said about 0.3 tons of unsaleable coal was produced for every ton of coal mined for export in SA during 1985. It appears only Escom is able to present to use any of this coal, which is left after coal for export goes through an initial beneficiation process. Some residue is used at Hendrina and the Matimba power stations, and on a much smaller scale at the Umgeni and Ingagane power stations. Steyn said a special committee representing his department, the CSIR and the private sector, was appointed last year to investigate ways in which this large amount of coal could be used instead of wasted. This committee has yet to complete its investigations and is considering a number of proposals. "SA's commercially exploitable coal reserves are currently estimated to be 55,892m tons, of which 2,147m tons are coking coal. He confirmed that although SA's reserves of prime coking coal are limited, they are more than adequate for the country's needs and leave some low-grade coke for export. [Text] [By Chris Cairncross] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 May 86 p 3] /9274

ETHANOL TO CREATE JOBS--Manufacturing ethanol for fuel in Natal would have far-reaching consequences, says Dr Brian Preen, who has produced a feasibility report for the SA Sugar Association. His firm, Project Engineering Africa, was responsible for the design of the ethanol plant at Triangle in Zimbabwe.

Preen says there are three main considerations: --Creation of 26,000 jobs; --Replacement of tetra-ethyl lead as an octane increaser; --A cost of only R10,000 for each new job created. Preen does not know whether the sugar industry will go ahead. "There are too many variables to consider. Tetra-ethyl lead is still cost-effective. We do not know what the long-term relationship between the rand and the dollar will be. "Nor do we know how far the price of crude oil will fall. "Above all, the oil and sugar industries will have to arrive at a consensus before marketing a blended fuel." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 May 86 p 2] /9274

COAL INDUSTRY FIGURES--Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Danie Steyn's claim in Parliament that the country produced 48-million tons of residual or unsaleable coal last year has been disputed by members of the coal industry. According to figure released by the Minerals Bureau, coal production last year rose to 173.1-million tons compared with 162.9-million in 1984. Of this amount, 123.9 (121.4)-million tons was sold locally and 44.3 (38.2)-million exported. This leaves an overproduction of 4.9 (3.3)-million tons. Deputy chairman of Rand Mines' coal division Allen Cook says that the process of washing and beneficiation of export grade coal would waste at the maximum 0.3 of a ton. Based on the export figure of 44.3-million tons this would mean a discard of 13.3-million tons. However, some of this discard can be used by Escom at Hendrina and Matimba power stations which possibly accounts for the near 5-million tons report as over-production. Biggest seller on the overseas market is bituminous coal, with 40.5 (35.4)-million tons exported last year, realising R2.9bn (R1.6 bn). [Text] [By Roy Bennetts] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 May 86 p 2] /9274

DEVELOPMENT BOOST FOR EDENDALE--Pietermaritzburg--The KwaZulu/Natal planning council has allocated R8 million for the development of the greater Edendale area near Pietermaritzburg. At a meeting yesterday in Pietermaritzburg of the council and community leaders of greater Edendale, the project manager, who is also a member of the council, Dr P. S. Viljoen, said the money would be used for 13 priority projects. The projects include the development of sites, the building of roads, the construction of new bus-routes and the protection of about 500 water springs at Vulindlela. Dr Viljoen said that apart from community development, job opportunities would be created for the local people in "these labour intensive projects." A central camp facility would also be constructed and a public relations officer appointed to facilitate communications with local people, as it was the policy of the council to involve people in the development of their own communities. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 86 p 12] /9274

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN FIRST CBD--Cape Town--King William's Town is to be the first Eastern Cape area with a racially "open" central business district (CBD). The CBD was to be proclaimed in the Government Gazette on Friday, a senior spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said today. So far "open" CBDs have been proclaimed in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg, with Port Elizabeth and Maritzburg featuring high on the list of forthcoming ones. [Text] [Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 21 May 86 p 5] /9274

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